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THREE STAR
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,991—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th Oct.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque.	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fieschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guionnet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages

Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR. Re 1, Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th Oct., at 1 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 12th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, 12th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 17th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 8th October, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winiker	13th Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

S. S. SULTAN, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 14th September, 1903.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons ; Louis XV Style, in case ...	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case ...	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case ...	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case ...	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case ...	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case ...	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case ...	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case ...	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case ...	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case ...	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case ...	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.
TERMS : CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

THE TWO BEST
INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	10	8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO,

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month.
" 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.
CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINE SAWN BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BOTTOM ROOF AND LINING BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, for the supply of :—

180 Tons Boards Teak Wagon Bottom,
170 Tons ditto Roof.
78 Tons ditto Lining.

2. Tender form of the above, giving particulars of the sizes and description of teak required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th October, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October, 1903, for the supply of :—

1,300 TONS OF MOULMEIN OR RANGOON TEAK LOGS.

300 Tons to be delivered by first week in November, 1903, and delivery of the balance, 1,000 tons, to commence 15th November, 1903, and be completed by January, 1904.

2. TENDERERS to quote a rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly that the timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th October, 1903.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Office for the Presidency of Bombay and are prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at CURRENT RATES and to issue POLICIES.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.
10 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we have AUTHORISED MR. B. P. POCHAJI to SIGN Per Pro for us as Agents for the "SUN INSURANCE OFFICE."

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.
Agents,
10 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a Municipal AUDITOR under Section 133 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888 will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p.m. on Thursday the 22nd October, 1903. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March 1904, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 500 per annum.

Applicants should state age, and qualifications, and remuneration expected, and send "Copies only" of certificates.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary
Bombay, 2nd October, 1903.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-8, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, RAILS, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, BRASS AND STEEL, SCRAP AXLES AND TYRES, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1903 for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, and the Assistant Storekeeper at Jhansi.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of the acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove, within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General-Storekeeper,
General-Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.

BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 13; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover. Postage is previously paid.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$	150,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance at not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort
and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold R. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM FURNISHERS, MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Dady House," Church Gate Street, Fort, the following valuable fancy goods consisting of bentwood new furniture by J. J. Cohen, venetian glass wall mirrors, large size musical boxes playing Hindustani tunes with spare records, singing bird in cage, Edison concert and home phonographs, electric fans, majolica, jardiniers figures and vases, carriage and sofa cushions and table covers, best platedware, cases of fish and fruit, knives and forks, bamboo furniture, carriage timepieces, marble clocks, binoculars, dressing cases, bronze figures, etc.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The above fancy goods are well worth a visit.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the Shippers to close account—

A consignment of 10 packages incandescent electric lamps of 100 to 220 Voltage and 8, 16, 25 and 32 candle power.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. J. E. Penton, consisting of 1 S-B. lady's small bore match rifle in wooden case, large electric bell, 1 shikari soda water machine in dealwood box, 1 photo camera complete with plates, lense, stand, washing dishes and chemicals, portable dark-room and binoculars in leather case.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, cabinets, teapoys bedstead, marble top table, teapoys, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, meat safe, hat and bookstands, air gun, dagger and hunting knife, uniform case, carpets, canvas bags, books, lamps, teapoys, deck chairs, canvas chairs, cooking stove.

1 cottage piano by Squire and Longson, London.

The property of a gentleman—

Handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, chest of drawer yacht stove with copper boiler, etc.

The property of a deceased doctor—

Operation case enema syringes, microscope, midwifery instruments, magnetic battery, breast pump, etc.

On account of the concerned—

40 cases each 4 doz. quartz Pilsener beer.

On account of the concerned.

400 feet Chicago rawhide rope belting ¾in., ⅜in., 1in. and 2in

190 feet Chicago rope, ¼in. and ⅜in.

72 lbs stuffing

165 lbs packing, ⅜in, ½in, ⅝in, ¾in, ⅞in, and 1¼.

2 doz cuplings, ⅜in, ½in, ⅝in, ¾in, ⅞in and 1

200 feet Chicago rawhide twist 1-16 in, ⅛in, and ⅜n

AT 2 P M

Several second-hand gent's bicycles
1 light victoria
1 French polished office shigram
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham
1 light dogcart

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Malabar Cottage" Ridge, Malabar Hill, near the Police chowkey, the valuable and handsome substantial made household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, crockery, and glassware, semigrand piano by Soundy and Co., in perfect order, handsome rubber tyred circular glass-fronted broughams, handsome vis-a-vis by Marius, Vienna, with English rubber-tyred wheels, 1 grey Arab horse, 6 year old, 15 hands, going in harness, incandescent gas chandelier and lamps, Zanzibar parrot, Brussels carpets, rich table ornaments, oleographs, fowl houses, &c, the property of S. A. Nathan Esq. (changing his residence)

The property of another gentleman—

1 rubber-tyred English landau, one rubber-tyred English single-seated brougham.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Karelwady, Thakorwar Road, opposite the Panday Dharamsala, a large number of choice plants, such as different varieties of crotons, Poona roses, dracuna, magnolia grandiflora, creepers, grafted chikoo, caladiums, ferns, begonia, about 50 varities of palms, including prechardia, grandis and pacifica, lantan, rubra arica Americana, &c, the property of NANABHAI BURJORJI SAKLATWALA Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 19th Inst. at 2 P.M., the following gold ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Bai Navazbai, widow of Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee Writer, 3 pairs gold bangles, 2 necklaces, 3 chains, 1 watch chain with whistle, 2) buttons, 1 pair small bangles, 1 small bracelet and 1 chain, and 6 large and small bangles.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of a Pucca-built Bungalow on the Teethul Road (about 7 minutes, walk from the Bulsar Railway Station).

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., under instructions from the owner, will sell by Public Auction (unless otherwise disposed off by private contract) at their Rooms in Bombay on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of ground, admeasuring 5,033 square yards or thereabouts, together with a pucca-built lower-storeyed bungalow, without houses standing thereon. The bungalow, which is most conveniently situated on the road to Tethul at a distance of about 7 minutes' walk from the Bulsar Railway Station, consists of one drawing-room, three bed-rooms and two bath-rooms, with a separate dressing-room attached to each of the said bath-rooms, and has a verandah about 10 feet broad, and is surrounded by a compound of the dimensions above stated. It is built on sanitary principles, being open on all sides and commanding the westerly sea breeze. It is assessed under Municipal Ward F, No. 7. There is a large well in the vicinity supplying fresh water all the year round.

The property is kept open on view, and private offers for the same will be received by the Undersigned.

For inspection of plan, conditions of sale, &c., application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong second-hand victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay waler horse, 7 years, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE (OLD MINE) WHITE FINEST WATER DIAMOND EARRINGS.

Under instruction from the Administrators of the Estate of the late Mr. Ardeshir Hormusjee Wadia, Messrs BENNETT & Co, will on FRIDAY, the 16 instant, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close account.

1 pair of very valuable (old mine) white finest water diamond earrings.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will under instructions from Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, the surviving trustee of the Deed of Trust dated the 20th February, 1891, of the late Bai Bhicajee, widow of the late Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land being partly Fazendari and partly Government ground, containing an area of 194 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Registration District of Bombay, on the east side of Cowasjee Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, bounded as follows, viz ;—On or towards the north by Cowasjee Soobedar Street or Bhoiwada Lane, on or towards the south by the house of Muncherjee Cowasjee Chestmaker, on or towards the east partly by the stable of Sorabjee Temooljee and partly by the back side of the house of Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, and on or towards the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, which Premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No- 1460 and 1481, and Street Nos. 86 and 87, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 313. 313, 314, and new Nos. 5238, 5241, and 5242, and are now occupied by Nusserwanjee Edulji Metha and others, as monthly tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1903.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinal Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	89	= + 7-16
3 do. Rentes	96 3-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan..............................	105	= + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper..................	65 15-16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 9-16	= + 1-16
2 months hence	27 3-16	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	59 5-8	= + 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·18	=unchanged
Berlin	20·41	= do
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills......	3 1-2 pr ct	= — 1-8
6 „ „ „	3 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-8
3 „ Fine Trade Bills................	4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-4 pr ct	= — 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2 pr ct	= unchanged

Sugar.—German granulated 1st marks, 10 1-4, Nov.-Dec. Tone quiet + 1-16.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber, 4s. 6 1-2d.—3-4d.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bold 36 7-8. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone steady.

COFFEE.

Coffee in New York 5 9-16 + 1-16.
Arrival—Steamer Sigrid.

COUNCIL BILLS.

Calcutta	Rs.	37,20,000
Bombay	„	12,80,000
Madras	„	Nil.
	Rs.	50,00,000, at 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 17 per cent.

Extra Telegraphic Transfers—
On Bombay, Rs.1,10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.
Amount sold during week, Rs. 53,20,000.
Amount allotted next week, „ 50,00,000.

In Liverpool—

Cotton.—Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 5·78 = unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports Nil. Arrivals closed firm.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·04	5·00	4·48	4·97
— 2	— 2	—2	—1
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
4·97	4·97	4·98	4·98
—1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port..................	44,000 bales.
Do. last year..................	33,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	32,000 „
Do. do Continent	8,000 „
Mid-Uplands	9·60+10
Futures, month of Dec..............	9·27+13
Do. do. March	9·31+16

In New Orleans—

Spot..................	9 3-16 unchanged
Futures, month of Jan.	9·17 +14
Do. do. April	9·35 +20
Tone at close	Steady.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

EXCHANGE—Tone easy.

Bank T.T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do	do		1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do	do		170 1-2
Marks 3 do	do		138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight			135
Shanghai 30 do	do		186
Japan 30 do	do		151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steadier.
Cash ... ... Rs. 98·13
1st Settlement ... ... „ 98·11

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore ready.....	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore „	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat „	5	13	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	4	0
Castorseed—Tone firm.			
Ready	21	12	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 30·0
Club No. 1	„ 29·0
Hard Red	„ 23·0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone..................................	steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales
Imports	2,000 „

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·09	5·05	5·03	5·02
+5	+5	+5	+5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·02	5·02	5·02	5·02
+5	+5	+5	+5

COTTON.—With the rise in prices in the American Markets reported this morning, the local market is firmer, and prices for New Crop are about Re. 1 higher. There is, however, the same absence of enquiry and there is little to report in New Crop with the exception of a small line of fine M. G. Bengals for November delivery having been taken for Japan, and a small bazaar business. Ready Cotton is little in demand.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 7th October :—

		Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 30th September 1903		73,95,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		11,27,000
Total.........		85,22,000
	Rs.	
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage	11,52,000	
Do. do. Government...	1,10,000	
		12,62,000
		97,84,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	39,93,000	
		39,93,000
Balance on evening of the 7th October 1903 ...		57,91,000

	Rs.
The Balance comprises—	
Silver held on account of the tenderers	45,54,000
Do do Government.	12,37,000
	57,91,000
There is in addition awaiting Assay—	Rs.
Bullion received for Dollar coinage..........	9,09,000
Uncurrent coin belonging to Government ...	1,49,000
	10, 58,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	Nil.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols..................	89
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..........	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver..................	27 9-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

EXTRA DAY, POONA RACES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

HANDICAPS.

The Autumn Plate—7 furlongs—Forest 9 10, Beadsman 9 3, Malva 8 11, Ayrdale 8 9, Harpest 8 6, Firecracker 8 4, Corrie Roy 7 11, Blue Blood 7 11, Gum 7 10, Dr Barnardo 7 10, Ritual 7 8, Planet 7 5, Sacristan 7 0, Ombres 6 5, Fitzeros 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

The New Maiden Plate—5 furlongs—Scattercash 9 5, Nairawa 9 0, Mooreed 8 12, Bekanir 8 7, Kour Sahib 8 6, Gallo 8 2, Deserter 8 1, Turn of Luck 8 1. Jacoza 8 0, Sanalya 7 12, Bunder 7 11, Nusser 7 8, Salation 7 6, Bhai jis 10.

Welter Sourry Plate—1-2 mile Tetus II 12 7, Money Spender II 12, Scamperdale 11 7, Hamilton 10 13, Rocket 10 11. Harefoot 10 4, Sweet William 9 7.

The Small Arab Plate—5 furlongs—Oriental 9 6, Little Joker 8 8. Governor 8 6, Malabar 8 0, Duldul 7 12, Farewer 7 11, Firdosi 7 9, Kour sahib 7 8, Young Taisseer 7 7, Clevel Boy 7 5, Winchester 7 3, Minting King 7 2, Nusser 6 10, Grey Pearl 6 0.

The Losers Handicap—1-1 miles—Gallant 9 3, Narunjee 8 7, Silvermane 8 3, Chungiz 8 1, Galston 7 13, Turkish Flag II 7 12, Talisman 7 9, Regret 7 3, Victory 7 0, Selim 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 10.bs.

Pony Consolation Plate—6 furlongs—Mia 9 7, Indabba 9 3, Golightly 8 13, Jolly Roger 8 3, Key West 3 2, Nautilus 6 12, Pomfret 6 3. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DEVERELL—September 30, at York, England, the wife of Lieutenant C J Deverell, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDSON—September 12, at Dharwar, the wife of Major C T Hudson, I M S, of a daughter.

STUART—October 5, at Naini Tal, the wife of Louis Stuart, C S, of a son.

WARD—Oct 3, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife Edward A Ward, Bengal, Pilot Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FISCHER—OWEN—October 1, at the Church of the Epiphany, Cuttack, by the Rev D Ferminger, Francis Norton Fischer I C S. to Marjorie, youngest daughter of D H Owen Esq London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m High water, 0-42m., 0-40a. Low water, 6-28m. 3-33a. Gymkhana Golf Competition.

MUSIC.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Pioneers will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR.—Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw and Sons have promised the sum of Rs. 100 per month to be paid for Dr. Masina's Hospital for the gratuitous treatment of the poor of Bombay.

DERAILMENT.—The engine of the Bandora express which left the Bandora station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway yesterday morning became disabled near the Parel station. Another engine was got out of the shed to work the train, but before it could be attached to the train it got derailed on the down line, thus dislocating the local traffic for a couple of hours.

BOMBAY GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the Association open to the public will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-15 p. m. in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Native General Library, when a paper by Mr. H. J. Bhabha, M. A., Inspector General of Education in Mysore, on University Education in India will be read. The Hon'ble Mr Pherozeshah Mehta will preside.

MILL-HANDS STRIKE.—Three hundred operatives of the Morarjee Gooculdas Mill, situated at Soupari Baug Road, Parel, went on strike on Wednesday, in consequence of the Manager having deducted two days' wages of those operatives who remained absent for one day. A notice was posted at the mill gate by the Manager on the same day, prohibiting the strikers to return to work without permission. There was no breach of the peace.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At a meeting of the committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Bombay held on Wednesday evening, Mr. Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw Doctor, who retired from Government service in the beginning of the year, was elected Secretary to the Society in place of the late Mr. K. M. Shroff. Mr. Maneckshaw was selected out of a large number of candidates who had applied for the post.

SELLING "CHARAS" WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector McLaughlin, of the Abkari Department, charged Ghellabhoy Lalubhoy, a Hindu, with selling "Charas" without a license. Evidence showed that on Wednesday evening, the accused went to the shop of a licensed "Charas" seller in Bhuleshwar. The owner of the shop went out for a while leaving the accused to look after the shop. In the meantime the accused sold a tola of "Charas" to a customer for two annas, though the licensed rate was six annas per tola. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 15.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Culliandji Ratanji, a sharebroker, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a share of the Currimbhoy Mills, valued at Rs. 620, belonging to Veerjee Peraj. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant gave the share to the accused in August last to sell it. The accused sold the share, and when demands were made for the money realised by the sale he put the complainant off from time to time. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 650. In default of paying the fine he was ordered to undergo a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 620 were ordered to be paid to the complainant.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN LADY.

STABBED BY A SERVENT.

JHANSI Correspondent writes that on Tuesday that station was thrown into great excitement by a dastardly outrage committed in the Railway quarters occupied by Mr. Adams, Assistant Station master of Jhansi. During the forenoon a bearer in the employ of Mr. Adams asked Mrs. Adams for an advance of Rs. 5 on his wages, which she thought proper to refuse. This refusal appears to have so irritated the bearer, a youth of about 18 or 20 years, that he decided to commit some mischief, and with that purpose called at the door of Mrs. Adams' bed-room, whither she had retired for a rest and in a defiant manner demanded to know if he was to receive the advance asked for. Mrs. Adams, suspecting nothing, simply turned round on her couch and admonished the servant for his audacity in venturing into her bed-room, and than thinking that he had left, she again prepared herself for a rest. The next moment she found that the scoundrel had, with a shikar dagger in hand, jumped on to the cot, and delivered a blow which struck her above the left eye, inflicting a deep gash, the whole extent of the face. In her attempt to extricate herself he gave her three stabs on the back of the neck, and also made an attempt to cut her throat, which, fortunately he was unable to accomplish. Mrs. Adams' cries for help brought to the house the khansama, on whom the man now directed his attack, and felled the old man to the ground with a ghastly blow on the head, and also cutting one finger clean off his right hand. Fortunately, the cries for help reached the Railway station, which is hard by, and the Railway Police were able to go out and arrest the scoundrel just as he was attempting his escape with the bloody dagger still in hand. Both victims are now in the hands of the District Surgeon of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and although they are in a precarious condition, yet it is pleasing to be able to state that good hopes are entertained for the recovery of Mrs. Adams, but, unfortunately, not so for the other victim. The bearer admits that it was his intention to kill the mem sahib.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	4	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	8
F Parel, Sewree and Sion......	1	1	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total..........	8	7	70
Total plague deaths to date.....	263,219	215,375	
Same date last year.........	24	15	111

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH OCTOBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·508	NNW	7	85·6	66·6	54	...	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·766	NW	15	92·3	81·7	72	...	0·00	—0·30
Muscat	29·704	SE	4	86·3	84·0	95	...	0·03	—0·37
Aden	29·748	NE	13	92·	81·3	75	...	0·5	—0·26
Lahore	29·759	SE	2	88·9	66·7	67	..	12·35	—3·11
Sirsa	29·745	SSW	3	99·3	71·1	74	...	12·83	+1·24
Delhi	29·751	NE	1	93·7	72·8	86	0·63	11·87	—12·21
Agra	29·703	NE	11	89·0	72·9	25	1·80	18·59	—7·59
Cawnpore ..	9·602	NE	12	77·7	73·1	96	2·8	25·37	—7·73
Allahabad ..	29·586	ENE	20	79·7	75·1	99	2·02	43·11	+·603
Jhansi	29·571	NNE	12	84·2	72·1	98	1·34	27·52	—0·58
Jacobabad ..	29·706	Calm	0	106·9	66·4	57	...	2·42	—0·09
Karachi	29·757	WSW	12	93·4	77·7	82	...	3·65	—2·97
Jeypore	29·73	NE		96·2	72·1	74	..	22·32	—1·58
Ajmere	29·778	NE		94·4	72·6	79	..	21·25	+1·65
Deesa	29·73	WNW	5	102·	72·0	67	...	19·35	—3·82
Ahmedabad.	29 742	WSW	3	96·2	74·1	77	..	26 03	—5·96
Bhuj	29·751	NW	15	95·	72·	70	...	16·18	+2·52
Jamnagar ..	29·76	WSW	17	85·0	78·2	78	..	26·61	×4·17
Dwarka	29·78	WNW	10	84·4	75·7	83	..	25·13	...
Rajkot	29·780	WNW	11	92·9	71·8	84	...	22·61	—1·47
Bhavnagar...	29·766	NW	8	98·6	76·0	74	...	23·69	+4·84
Veraval	29·794	W	8	82·	73·3	88	...	23·36	+6·56
Neemuch ..	29·733	NNW	6	92·0	68·7	89	..	29·98	+1·51
Indore	29·69	NW	10	84 3	70·1	91	..	45·90	×14·72
Saugor	29·538	W	14	80·1	70·1	93	1·79	40·21	—4·72
Jubbulpore..	29·490	WSW	7	76·9	72·1	00	3·58	51·08	—3·58
Hoshangabad	29·614	SW	1	85 7	74·2	82	0·14	44·41	—4·18
Khandwa ..	9·670	NW	15	86·7	73 6	84	...	25 88	—0·16
Raipur	29·602	SW	13	76·6	71·4	87	0·18	7·9	—7·85
Nagpur	29 611	W	5	87·3	73·1	86	0·10	541·2	×10·25
Amraoti	29·653	W	17	88.2	73·0	81	..	29·12	×8·91
Akola	29·670	NW	12	90.5	73·8	84	0·14	8·46	—1·11
Surat	29·772	NW	6	88·6	76·0	79	...	40·11	—2·18
Malegaon ..	29·752	W	14	91·4	74.1	68	..	18·01	—2·29
Bombay ..	29·815	WNW	9	86·	79·0	81	..	76 01	×3 57
Poona	29·822	W	17	85·6	66·9	77	..	17 0	—1·72
Ahmednagar	29·601	W	10	88·4	67·4	6.	..	31·60	+13·31
Aurangabad	29·734	W	21	88·.	71·7	79	...	13.36	... ...
Sholapur	29·818	NW	10	89·7	66·6	78	...	35·00	13·19
Ratnagiri ..	29·84	N	8	85·3	74·4	39	..	10326	×0·69
Bijapur	29·815	SW	8	87·4	65·8	77	...	22·90	5 28
Belgaum	29·821	WSW	17	81·3	63·9	83	...	35·78	—3·64
Marmugoa...	29·854	WNW	9	84·0	76·9	89	...	94·83	+11·24
Karwar	29·870	S	4	84·2	75·5	83	...	12572	—13·13
Mangalore..	29·877	Calm	1	81·4	74·4	97	...	12257	×18·13
Calicut	29·884	Calm	3	83·7	74·2	86	0·41	10179	×12·94
Cochin	29·876	E		85·3	76·6	91	0·12	95·12	—17·94
Bangalore ..	29·901	W	9	81·2	64·8	85	..	34·26	+13·14
Secunderabad	29·784	WNW	9	85·1	68·0	78	...	43·10	×16·39
Masulipatam	29·739	W	9	88·0	78·1	78	...	39·94	×15·51
Bellary	29·83	W	7	88·0	68·	70	...	16·10	—3·25
Cuddapah ..	29·812	NW	G	91·7	75·8	67	..	30·87	×10·19
Madras	29·795	WSW	t	92·0	76·5	71	...	23·06	—4·59
Coimbatore	29·873	WSW	3	86·4	70·6	82	...	8·63	—2·27
Trichinopoly	29·830	W	5	94·0	75·9	74	...	16·62	+3·75
Negapatam .	29·819	SW	6	93·7	78·0	67	...	21·96	—10·30
Colombo	29·906	SW	9	88·0	75·5	75	0·00	27·2	×3·21

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore and a brisk rise at Delhi, Raipur and Masulipatam. The barometer is about normal along the coast from Ratnagiri to Cochin and at Negapatam, Bangalore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo, and below it elsewhere, the deficiency being as much as three tenths and half a at Jubbulpore.

Winds are cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and Berar, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Poona, Aurangabad Belgaum, Jamnagar and Allahabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are maximum from 5° to 15° in defect in the United Provinces, and at Veraval, Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Rajpur, and 5° in excess at Deesa. The maximum varied from 107° at Jacobabad, to 78° at Cawnpore and the minimum from 78° at Karachi to 64° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clouded over nearly the whole country. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain has been local and scattered, the chief amounts being 3'58" at Jubbulpore, 2'88" at Cawnpore, 2'02" at Allahabad, 1'80" at Agra and and 1'25" at Jhansi.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has grown deeper and is central somewhere between Saugor and Jubbulpore, where the abnormal deficiency is 0'355 of an inch. Winds are cyclonic round about the storm area and baric gradients are very steep to-day. General rain is probable in the Central and United Province and scattered showers elsewhere. The movement of the depression is still uncertain, but there appears more probability to-day of its moving westwards than there did yesterday.

The Simla report of the 3rd October states "that a very large new sunspot appeared yesterday (October 2nd, on the eastern limb of the sun. The spectrum is normal in character. Owing to the cloudy sky chromospheric examination impossible."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

For further orders.

1249—Sorabji and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—M J and H

Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1263—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Bai Kesserbai alias Ramabai widow and others—Tyabjee D and Co Little and Co—Part heard.

1267—Jametjee and R—Damodhar Ramchundra Bap at vs Bai Jankibai widow—K B Menta.

1244—Maganlal J and G—Bachoo Hurkissond vs Mancorebai widow and others—Edgelow G and W and Mull and D

1269—Payne and Co—Jacob Hay Ephraim Cohen and others vs The Tokio Marino Insurance Company—Smetham B and N

272—Captain and V—Manlvi Abdool Cadur bin Rahimudin Jitayker vs Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Jitaykar and others—Crawford B and Co, M and D and E G and W

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Mooiji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.

299-02—Payne and Co—The Badichi Auline and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponement.

595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.

455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.

671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Ualabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.

279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhaishanker K and G.

68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Saracoova, widow and another.

76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivraton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.

333,02—B V N R—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Maneckjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K

494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.

83,02—Mansuklal J and H—The Hon Mr Gooculdas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.

262,02—Mathubhai J and M—Tricumlal S Kurchand and another vs Lachuldas Narayen and others—Wadia G and Co, and D and T.

210,02—Madhowji vs Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgovandas Jagjivandas and others in person Mathubhai—J and M.

411,02—Craigie S and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co.

660,02—Mulla and M—Champsey Harjee and others vs Bai Ratanbai widow—Bhaishanker K and G.

573,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghjee Lukmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

To speak to the minute of decree.

216-03—Dilshit and D—Pragji Soorji vs Pranjivan Tcoljaram—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

74-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co Ltd vs Laiji Veerji—Chitnis and M—part heard.

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

THE REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNT BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter of Mr. Rustamji Merwanji Patel to the Government of Bombay is one of far-reaching importance to the mercantile community, and in the interests of the pure administration of justice, and as such it requires full discussion. Mr. Patel's letter, however, does not touch one prominent evil with which the Mofussil Courts have to contend. The evil which I point out is one which requires the serious attention of the authorities concerned.

Those of us who preside in the Mofussil Courts know what a large class of civil suits are suits based upon "baki," viz., on accounts stated and debt acknowledged by the debtors. Now in all cases where the debtor is all illiterate ryot, and where the money lender relies upon this "baki" only, there is absolutely nothing before the original courts except the word of the plaintiff and the plainest denial of the illiterate defendant. The plaintiff deposes on oath that he is not in the habit of keeping accounts that would be relevant under section 34 of the Indian Evidence Act. He says that he has his books of account only in the form of "betha khata" which is nothing more or less than a ledger minus the references therein to the Avara which good merchants invariably have.

When this is the case, and when the plaintiff relies merely upon the entry in the "betha khata" and the number of witnesses who depose to the fact of the account being stated and debt being acknowledged by the debtors, the case is most difficult to decide because this is the plainest denial in the most unequivocal terms by the illiterate defendant. The plaintiff who is a money lender is armed with the oaths of a host of witnesses ready to help him by their oaths, while the poor ignorant peasant who happens to be the defendant, can have nothing to support his negative case. The plaintiff are always men of some importance, and so it is not difficult for them to find out persons ready to attest such bloated accounts and sign in the name of the debtors. Such persons are not punctilious about oaths too when the case comes before the Court. The plaintiff thus is armed with all the necessary weapons for his case while the poor defendant has his simple denial.

I do admit that such a form of account is not relevant under Section 34 of the Indian Evidence Act, but still there is the account supported by the depositions on oath of the attestors and the signatories. The court must decide the case one way or the other, and has perforce to decide in favour of plaintiffs in face of the denial of the illiterate defendant.

I should, therefore, like to supplement Mr. Patel's letter on this point and request the Government to so legislate in the matter that no suits shall be entertained by the courts unless they are supported by books of account kept regularly in the course of daily business. An exception may, however, be made in case of those dealings where the debtor is an educated man capable of writing out the "khata" in his own hand and putting down his signature in his own hand. Even in cases like these the plaintiffs must be made aware of the risks to which they may be exposed where the fact of the "khata" and the signature being in the handwriting of the defendant in person is contested. This is the only way in which the system of keeping accounts in this approved form can be brought in to force to the great relief of those who have to administer justice in the moffusil courts between money lenders and ignorant ryots.

In conclusion I beg to point out that the evil to which I have drawn attention is not trifling, because quite the seventy-five per cent. of the civil suits that come up before the moffusil courts are of this type.

My present object in drafting this letter is to strengthen Mr. Patel's remarks and to supplement his views, and so I do not enter into the difficulties with which Mr. Patel's scheme is attended in practice. But all the same I wish that some provision may be made by the Government whereby the chances of the books of account being tampered with are lessoned. I shall, however, return to the subject when the matter is taken up by the parties concerned in the public press.—Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS G. TRIVEDI
Nyayadhish Mahuva.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Telena, 3,123 tons, Captain H Carter, will sail to-day for Novorossisk in ballast.

THE steamer Taunton, 2,457 tons Captain J T Sonberg, will sail to-day for Hull with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Satara, 3,337 tons, Captain G J Goss arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 28 h September with a cargo of coal and one deck passenger.

THE Anchor Line steamer Bohemia 2,000 tons, Captain A Hunt, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shirley 2,158 tons, Captain G R Satchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 26th September with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Ville de Tamatave, 2,227 tons Captain H D Peancellier, sailed yesterday for Havre with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr John H Cooper Mr J C McMerney, Mr J H Hayes and Mrs M Patch.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra 762 tons Captain R J Rickford arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 6th October with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Miss Edwards, Mr Kharegaat, Captain Mojumbar ks and 231 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Summer (U S A Transport) ..	Cannon	Manilla, Aug 17
	R I M S Dalhousie	Balfour	Berbera, Oct 1
	Shirley s	Satchell	Calcutta, Sept 25
	Dumra s	Rickford ..	Karachi, Oct 6
	Satara s..........	Goss	Calcutta, Sept 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Dumbea s	Colspellier ..	Marseilles
	Katoria s	Williams	Persian Gulf
	Langbank s	Proat	Marseilles
	Belgian King s....	Thompson ..	Leith
	Bohemia s..........	Hunt	Liverpool, &c
	Ville de Tamatave s	Peanceller ..	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Taunton, Sonberg, for Hull.
„ Telena, Carter, for Novorossisk

The steamer Ischia, for China, &c., began to load yesterday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 6.

The Clan Line ss Clan Murray arrived from Calcutta Madras and Colombo this morning.

The P and O Co's s.s Palermo arrived from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 8.

The P and O Company's s Pekin Extra left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

ADEN, OCTOBER 8.

The P and O Company's s Persia with the homeward Mails of the 3rd instant arrived here at 5 a m to-day.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 8.

The P and O Company's ss Meliavia with the outward Mails of the 5th instant left here at 6 a m to-day (Thursday).

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 8.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—15 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons, 300 cwt mild mace M J Joomabhoy 11 bales skins R M Kooka.

FOR HULL.

Taunton s—425 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Prome s—2,001 cwt poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bohemia s—2 cases piece goods Kahn and Kahn

FOR HAMBURG.

Wensleydale s—115—bales cotton fly H E Podesars 67 1-2 cwt censhrd myrebams H Anandrao and Co 4,000 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co ; castorseed and 200 cwt ajmaseed Volkart Bros ; 501 cwt myrabolams P Jethabhoy

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—4,000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros

FOR GENVA.

R Rubatino s—2000 cwt rapeseed and 3,000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co ; 10,014 cwt rapeseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed Ralli ; 1001 cwt linseed A Blaschek and Ct ; 1000 cwt rapeseed Ernst and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co ; 800 bales twist N J Abraham ; 200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co ; bales twist Talati and Co : 250 bales twist Silas E Sassoon.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales twist Tata and Co ; 12 bales twist Talati and Co ; 200 bales twist R S Woonwala and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—76 bales cotton Glazbrook Tejpal and Co ; a k 21 bales cotton N Futehally and Co.

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
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MATERIALS:
SUITING FLANNELS
In Light Mixtures, Plain & Striped, Medium Weight at Rs. 3 per yard 54" wide,
Do. do. light weight Rs. 2-12 per yard.
In Checks and Dark Mixtures, Plain and Striped, Medium Weight, at Rs. 3-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
At Rs. 2 & Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SERGES.
Indigo Blue Serges and all other colours from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
CURZON COATINGS.
(Fawn checks)
Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
CHEVIOT TWEEDS
At Rs. 2-8 per yard, 54" wide.
GREAT COATINGS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
SERVANTS CLOTHING MATERIALS
In all colours from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per yard, 54" wide.
WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL
At Rs. 2-12 per yard, 54" wide.
GREY WORSTED COATINGS
From Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
HOSIERY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Including JERSEYS, SWEATERS,
BALACLAVA CAPS,
SOCKS, STOCKINGS,
CYCLE HOSE and
SANITARY GREY
UNDERWEAR OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
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CO., LD.;
CAWNPORE.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Surgeon-Major W. C. BEEVOR, C. M. G., Military Secretary, P. J. MEAD, Esq., I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain E. H. BAYFORD, D. S. O., A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at GANESHKHIND, by 7-30 p.m., on Sunday, the 11th October, 1903, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town until 22nd idem, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR.

P. J. MEAD,
Private Secretary to His Excellency
the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Ganeshkhind, 4th October, 1903.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

MAN cannot live by bread alone; but it is the staple food of the Britisher, and an increase in the price, no matter how small, is open to serious objection. The poor will suffer no matter how much the prices of other food-stuffs are reduced. That is the strongest point in the case of the opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. If only some means could be devised whereby a duty on corn could be avoided England might willingly accept "the greatest scheme of policy that has been put before them since Chatham." Mr. Chamberlain has opened his campaign brilliantly, and has received a large measure of encouragement. As our telegrams show he has not attempted to introduce party feeling into the discussion; he wishes the country to consider its own best interests, and if he can lead it to see eye to eye with himself he will. His scheme appears harmless enough to those to whom an additional sixteen and a half farthings is nothing. The statement on this point, however, is somewhat inconsistent, for we read lower down that nothing he proposes will add one farthing to the cost of living of any family. The advocates of Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, the able writers who prepared the way for him, were equally indefinite. A two-shilling duty on wheat, said one, would make next to no difference to the consumer; a three-shilling duty would make the difference at most of a half-penny on the quartern loaf, and in both these cases the consumer could be safe-guarded with complete certainty by a readjustment of the sugar and tea-duties. Probably. But we cannot accept the contention of those, who maintain that the heaviest taxation on tea and sugar must always be better than the smallest on bread and meat, take up an obviously unpractical and untenable position. Yet it is impossible to give the colonies a preferential tariff without taxing grain, for Canada is not yet the granary of England and cannot hope to be for years to come. The United States provides us with the bulk of our requirements, and to tax imports thence means that the price of bread must rise. The fact that the reductions on sugar and tea might keep the amount of the artisan's weekly bill where it was before does not apply to that of the labourer, or of the swarms of poor compared to whose lot the condition of the average labourer is affluence.

When Mr. Chamberlain spoke of possible increases of a given number of farthings he explained that such additions to the burdens of the artisan and labourer would only accrue if the consumer paid the whole tax. He believed, however, that the tax would be largely paid by the foreigner. This subject has been very carefully investigated by Professor Ashley, who has just published an excellent treatise on the Tariff Problem. Mr. Ashley is Professor of Commerce in the University of Birmingham, and was for some time, though a fellow and lecturer of Oxford, Professor of Economic History in Harvard University. But in reading his remarks we must remember that he is now in and of Birmingham, and Birmingham is, almost to a man, pro-Chamberlain. He does not deny that the burden of import duties often falls entirely on the importing customer. Professor Edgeworth observes that it always falls entirely on the consumer is still the common Free Trade opinion. But in this extreme form, Professor Ashley impresses upon us, it has ceased to be held by all the more eminent economists. He endeavours to show us that all those, who have hitherto alleged as an axiom of political economy that a tax on foreign commodities is always borne by the importing country, have been politicians and controversialists, while the voices against that contention are all of economists of high reputation, including among the older writers Senior and Mill, and among the more recent Professors Bastable of Dublin, Nicholson of Edinburgh, Seligman, the best known American writer on taxation, besides Professor Edgeworth. Professor Seligman in his "Shifting and Incidence of Taxation" observed: "It may happen that the importing country constitutes either the sole market for the commodity, or such an important part of the market that the producer finds it impossible or difficult to extend his sales in other countries. To the extent that this is true, the producer finds it to his interest to avoid substantial diminution of the demand in his chief market. This can be accomplished, however, only by his consenting to bear a portion of the tax himself. Bismarck tried to induce Germany to believe that it was the foreigner who paid the tax. But, replied Professor Conrad, in his German Economic Encyclopædia, "The truth here as elsewhere lies in the middle." The Protectionist teaching that the foreigner pays the duty, stated in that broad and unqualified way, the Birmingham economist confesses to be an immense exaggeration and inconsistent with the very purpose of protection. But that the foreigner has often to make considerable concessions on account of a duty is known full well.

Glasgow electors were undoubtedly carried away by Mr. Chamberlain's speech. A large public gathering is not the one to weigh facts and figures. And it was not the late Colonial Secretary's assurance that they would suffer nothing by increased taxation which accounted for their enthusiasm. Mr. Chamberlain has a happy gift of speaking. He has patience and wonderful tact in dealing with an audience, and though the Scotch in the districts may not be given to enthusiasm, those who form the population of one of the largest industrial centres in the empire are of very different constitution. It was when he left the rugged paths of arithmetic and came to sentiment that he carried his audience with him. The Board of Trade returns of exports and imports came out providentially to his hand, and demonstrated the accuracy of his statements as to the decline of British exports and the stagnation of British Trade. The idea of Imperial federation, of binding the colonies and the mother country appeals to the working classes more pointedly than to any other section of the public, for in a large manufactory centre there is scarcely a man who has not a brother or a connection somewhere in the Britains beyond the seas. There is scarcely a man who had not someone or other of his relatives, friends, or acquaintances in the war, and Mr. Chamberlain could in no way have appealed more profitably to his audience than by reminding them that our colonies had cost much blood and treasure, and it was our duty to build up firmly and permanently the great edifice of Empire. Draw closer to the colonies or drift apart from them, draw them closer and push the foreigner further away, awake to their destiny, preserve the empire, and prevent its disintegration! These were the cries with which Mr. Chamberlain incited the demonstrations of stupendous enthusiasm of his audience. He may not prove to them that his methods are right and that all scientific criticism of them is wrong. But he will carry them with him wherever he speaks if he consistently appeals to national pride and patriotism, for that goes farther with the average British elector than any juggling with figures, for or against, can ever go.

A HAND-BOOK ON PLAGUE.

MEDICAL Officers who are engaged in the conflict with plague, and especially young doctors who may hereafter have to deal with the disease, will welcome the appearance of a hand-book by Captain E. F. Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., on the symptoms and pathology of plague. The substance of the book formed the matter of a series of lectures delivered by Captain Gordon Tucker at the Grant Medical College where he is Acting Professor of Pathology. The book is the result of some years' experience of plague work and is an addition to the literature on the subject that the medical officer new to plague duty in India should find exceedingly useful. The author has to admit, with everybody else, that in spite of the large amount of work that has been done during the last ten years on the pathology of plague, the causes that lead up to a plague epidemic remain a mystery. Two conditions, however, have been recognised as undoubtedly influencing and promoting the spread of an epidemic, namely: (1) a soil saturated with human and animal excreta, with the subsoil water insufficiently drained; and (2) a congested population living in close contact with such a soil, among whom the standard of health is lowered by insufficient or in-nutritious food, and who are crowded into houses which are deficient in light and ventilation. Of plague epidemics in Poona Cantonment it was noted that they started in the immediate neighbourhood of stables, passed in a slow but certain course from house to house, following the slope of the ground and taking some days or a few weeks to attack a house in the line of another which had been already affected. Each of the localised epidemics was thus found to start in an insanitary area where the soil was polluted. This fact indicates the primary and already generally recognised measure to be adopted in relation to all plague outbreaks; and an important section of Captain Gordon Tucker's book deals with the general measures to be observed in an epidemic as well as in the treatment of the plague patient. The various forms of the disease, of which there are six clinical varieties, are described in a chapter which the practitioner should find very helpful. Of the horrors of the bubonic form and the swiftness with which some of its victims are stricken down we get a glimpse in this grim little picture: "One morning during the Poona epidemic (of 1898) I went carefully through a collection of small houses or rooms in which I expected to find plague, as some houses adjoining had on the previous day been attacked; and I found all the inmates, as far as could be judged, in good health. Early in the evening I was called down to that group of houses and found one solitary survivor of the family that I had seen in the morning, contemplating in a condition of semi-stupor the seven corpses of his relatives who had started the day in a condition of health. Some of them seemed to have died peacefully. Others had died in a sitting position, and the head had fallen forwards between the knees. Others had evidently died with extreme dyspnœa, and the bodies lay in positions of horrible contortions." Captain Tucker describes the scene with a Zolaesque intensity of detail that may be left to the imagination. The quoted description is sufficiently vivid to conjure the blighting horror of the plague as it strikes its way through the homes of the people.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE mortality rate recorded for the past seven days is the lowest of the present season, during which the health of the city of Bombay has been uniformly good. There was a decrease upon the previous week's aggregate mortality of no less than 84 deaths, and this satisfactory decline is shared by all headings of disease, plague not excepted. The most remarkable decline is, however, in respect of phthisis and general ailments of the respiratory organs, the decrease in which diseases mainly accounts for the decline in the week's statistics. The health of the city is incomparably better than it usually is at the present season of the year. Thus in the corresponding period of last year there were no less than 783 deaths, 305 or over 61 per cent. in excess of the figure for the last seven days. The death-rate was 52·46, which is equal to 20·43, more than the mortality rate per thousand per annum recorded this week. To prove that this discrepancy is not merely due to an extraordinary unhealthy period last year it may be noted that the difference between the figures now under review and those registered as the average for the corresponding periods in the past five years is still greater. The average mortality is 867 deaths, 389 in excess of last week's total, and the average death-rate amounts to 56·11, exceeding the figures now commented upon by no less than 24·08. As we have already pointed out, there was a decrease in respect of plague, and the record of the total mortality, which amounted to 76 last week from that disease, seems to have some real significance. In the first place, there were nine deaths less than in the previous week, but the most interesting feature of the plague figures is that they were considerably less last week than either in the corresponding week of last year or the five year's mean. In the one case the decrease is 36, and in the other it is 70. At this particular season last year a steady increase in the plague mortality began to be noticeable after a period during which the epidemic had appeared to abate. This year the figures, as a rule, have been much higher than last year, but the increase which is expected at the present season has not occurred. The fluctuations of the diseases are so irresponsible that one cannot pretend to predict what this departure from previous experience may imply. It is to be hoped, however, that it means that the plague will not assume such virulence as has been associated with it in the cold seasons of past years. Mandvi still accounts for an undue proportion of the plague mortality. Last week there were 16 deaths in that unfortunate district, although no other district recorded more than six fatal cases of the disease. Byculla, it is satisfactory to note, was comparatively immune, only three deaths being registered. Fevers, diarrhœa, and dysentery contribute a comparatively small number to the aggregate mortality, and the deaths from respiratory diseases, including phthisis declined by 47, as compared with last week, 102 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and 115 as compared with the five years' mean. A more satisfactory state of affairs in respect of these prolific causes of mortality could hardly be hoped for. The whole of the communities, with the exception of the Jains, share in the general good health of the city. There were three deaths amongst the Europeans, the death rate amounting to 12·71 per thousand per annum.

THE CROPS IN BOMBAY.

FROM the point of view of rainfall the Presidency has now very little to complain of. All districts have received plenty of moisture with the exception of one or two talukas in Ahmedabad and a few other isolated areas in various parts of the presidency. But on the other hand the situation in Sind is becoming somewhat serious owing to continued depredations by insects of various kinds and by rats. All the districts of Sind complain of more or less serious damage. In Karachi the rice crop has been injured by rats in three talukas, and the sesamum crop has been slightly damaged by insects. The oil seed and Jowari crops have suffered in Sukkur, and locusts have been responsible for damage in Larkhana. In Hyderabad oilseeds and the jowari crops have been damaged by locusts and other insects; in the Upper Sind Frontier catterpillars have caused injury and in Thar and Parker the cultivators complain of the presence of locusts. Apart from these unwelcome visitations the crops are all doing well. The cultivators are now occupied with the preparation of the lands for rabi cultivation. The situation in Gujarat as a whole is very good. In the Viramgam taluka of Ahmedabad the rainfall has been inadequate but elsewhere the rain supply has been general and normal. Bajri, maize, rice, and cotton are all doing well. In Kaira, where unfortunately the standing crops have been much damaged by a flight of locusts the harvesting of bajri has commenced. In Broach cultivators are occupied with the sowing of rabi jowari, and in Surat where the harvesting of rice has now been commenced lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation. The situation still remains very good in the Konkan. The harvesting of the oil seeds and early crops generally is nearly completed. Cotton, bajri, and jowari are all in good condition, and the land is being prepared for rabi cultivation. The cultivators of Ahmednagar complain of damage by rats to the bajri and hill-millet crops, and they also report that sowing has been retarded owing to excessive rain. In the Deccan good prospects are held out. The rainfall is adequate, and with few exceptions agricultural operations are proceeding without exceptional drawbacks. From other parts of the Presidency also good reports have been received.

THE report which has been started that Colonel Baring, the Viceroy's Military Secretary, becomes Private Secretary, appears to have its origin in the announcement made to the effect that no immediate appointment to the place vacated by Sir Walter Lawrence was probable, and that the current duties of the Private Secretary would be kept going for the present by arrangement among the existing Viceregal Staff.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State on the subject of the concessions sanctioned for the Indian Medical Service left England by last mail. It may, therefore, be expected in this country about the end of the current month.

No particulars have yet reached India officially of the reported impending visit of the Boer generals to this country. The irreconcilables are now all at Ahmednagar. Their number is something less than five hundred.

IN regard to the grant of military titles to Army Veterinary Officers this concession is no doubt contemplated in view of the impossibility which has been experienced since the termination of South African War in filling vacancies in the Army Veterinary Service, civil practice at home being now for competent men far more attractive while the demand is smaller than the supply of trained Veterinary Surgeons.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 6th was 478, giving a death-rate of 32·03 per annum per thousand as against 52·46, the corresponding period of last year, and 56·11 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 36 died from fevers; 76, plague; 2, small-pox; 2, measles; 0, cholera; 1, leprosy; 52, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 84, affections of the respiratory organs; 21, diarrhœa; 9, dysentery; 42, still-born; 21, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 31; Brahmin 15; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 231; Hindu low caste, 45; Musalman, 104; Parsee, 25; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 363 as against 415 the corresponding period of last year, and 337 the average over the past five years.

A POET'S LIFE.

MR. CHESTERTON'S "BROWNING."

WHEN Mr. Chesterton assures us that Browning's life is very much harder to understand than his poetry, for the reason that though his poetry was often obscure, yet he himself understood it, and, therefore, his readers may do so too, while his life was unconscious and impulsive, and he himself did not understand it, he seems to us to be either stating a truism or indulging the taste for paradox, of which many pages in this fascinating little volume bear the trace There is, of course, a sense in which every author's work is easier of comprehension than his life, the sense in which the depths of every personality are abysmal. But though Browning's temperament was doubtless, simple, and spontaneous rather than subtle, and for that reason more elusive and harder to grasp, yet we venture to doubt whether his progress through the world and his relations with the men and women whom he met in it were more unintelligible than those of fifty per cent of his contemporaries. Mr. Chesterton is, we think, on surer ground when he contrasts Browning's immense speculative tolerance with the strict propriety of his private life. "His intellect went upon bewildering voyages, but his soul walked in a straight road. . . He abandoned with a ceaseless intellectual ambition every one of the convictions of his class; but he carried its prejudices into eternity." He retained through life the love of moral order which he inherited from his father. Robert Browning the elder was the son of a wealthy merchant and was for fifty years employed in the Bank of England; an eminently respectable person and blameless in all relations of life; of scholarly tastes; and a devoted father. "He was a serious middle-class man of the Wilberforce period. . . one of the old-fashioned humanitarians of the eighteenth century," a class to whom Mr. Chesterton pays a well-merited tribute when he says that though we may have surpassed them in moral theory, we have certainly not excelled them in moral practice. Of this worthy father Robert Browning, junior, poet and genius, was in the moral order the worthy son.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in Mr. Chesterton's book, which is published in the "Englishmen of Letters" series, is that which deals with Browning's marriage, the one thoroughly unconventional act in a life which otherwise was, in the best sense of the word, conventional. It may be doubted if any men ever did a bolder thing or backed his opinion in the teeth of more overwhelming evidence and at more tremendous risk in case of error than he, when in 1846 he secretly married Elizabeth Barrett and carried her off to Paris from her father's house in London. She had for years been supposed to be the victim of a hopeless spinal complaint, was scarcely allowed to walk from her bed to her sofa, and was forbidden to receive a visitor lest the shock should kill her. Her father, her family, her friends, her doctors, were agreed as to her condition, and would have regarded the idea of the slightest exertion or excitement as fatal. If, as in the opinion of almost all who knew her, there was every reason to expect, she had died on the journey, everyone would have regarded her abductor as guilty of something hardly to be distinguished from murder. Browning was justified by the event, for she enjoyed after her marriage fifteen years of far better health than she had known before it. But if he had proved wrong he could never have held up his head again. Mr. Chesterton aptly points out the close resemblance between the moral problem which Browning faced when he eloped with his wife and that which confronted Caponsacchi in "The Ring and the Book," when he decided to help Pompilia to escape from her evil husband Guido. There can be no doubt that when Browning depicted Caponsacchi's resolve "to trust himself to the reality of virtue not only without the reward, but without even the name of virtue," choosing the course that was unselfish and dubious rather than that which was selfish and seemingly honourable, he was drawing from his own poignant personal experience.

On the vexed question of the publication of the love-letters of Browning and Miss Barrett, Mr. Chesterton pronounces what seems to us a sound and wholesome judgment. "I am not prepared," he writes, "to admit that there is or can be, properly speaking, in the world anything that is too sacred to be known. That spiritual beauty and spiritual truth are in their nature communicable, and that they should be communicated is a principle which lies at the root of every conceivable religion. Christ was crucified upon a hill, and not in a cavern . . . . yet when a work contains expressions which have one value and significance when read by the people to whom they were addressed, and an entirely different value and significance when read by anyone else, there the element of the violation of sanctity does arise."

It is difficult to write of Browning without contrasting him with his great contemporary, Tennyson; but Mr Chesterton does to a great extent overcome the difficulty. Designedly, perhaps, he abstains from all mention of Mr. Stopford Brooke's excellent study of the poetry of Robert Browning (published some six months before his own volume), much of which is devoted to an instructive comparison between the two poets. The contrast between their poetry and their lives could hardly be more complete. The one was the most patriotically, even insularly, English of Englishmen; the other the most cosmopolitan, though if he had any special country, it was Italy. The one was a recluse; the other a man of the world and a social personage. Browning cared little or nothing, so far as his poems show, for social or scientific or political questions. His views of these matters were dramatic and historic and historical, the views of the people and the time of whom and which he happened to be writing, of English problems and movements, as such, he has written hardly anything. To Tennyson on the other hand England was all in all, and the virtuous, cultivated, self-possessed, upper-class anglo-saxon was the crown and flower of mankind. To Browning all men, Spanish monks, Jewish Rabbis, French philosophers or revolutionists, German professors, Italian patriots, peasants or cardinals, were alike infinitely interesting. No poet since Shakespare has had a wider range of portraiture.

The chapters which Mr. Chesterton devotes to Browning's poetic out-turn and philosophic standpoint abound with felicitous apercus and criticism at once sane and brilliant. Here, for instance, is a passage taken almost at random one of many which we had marked as worth quotation:—

"Poetry deals with primal and conventional things—the hunger for bread, the love of woman, the love of children, the desire for immortal life. If men really had new sentiments poetry could not deal with them. If, let us say, a men did . . . feel a fresh, original craving to eat brass fenders or mahogany tables. . . . if a man fell in love with a fossil or a sea-anemone, poetry could not express him. Poetry can only express what is original in one sense. . . . original, not in the paltry sense of being new, but in the deeper sense of being old."

Or, again:—"To say that Browning's poems, artistically considered, are fine although they are rugged is quite as absurd as to say that a rock, artistically considered, is fine although it is rugged. Ruggedness being an essential quality in the universe, there is that in man which responds to it as to the striking of any other chord of the eternal harmonies."

That seems to us fine and educative criticism.

If Browning was not a great dramatist in the sense of writing great dramas, it may at least be said of him that he had an intensely dramatic mind, and a capacity which has never been surpassed for putting himself in the place of all sorts and conditions of men and women under all conceivable circumstances.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

AN AUSPICIOUS OPENING.

SPEECH AT GREENOCK.

STRONG APPEAL TO WORKING MEN.

A FAIR SEEMING PROMISE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

There is a general feeling that Mr. Chamberlain has opened his campaign auspiciously. His speech has produced a marked effect and given an impulse to the growing tendency to discuss the question from a non-Party standpoint.

The speech has been well received in Mincing and Mark Lanes and on the Stock Exchange.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Greenock last night, dwelt upon retaliation, and declared that despite the predictions of Mr. Cobden protectionist countries had greatly prospered. Their tariffs excluded British manufactures, ruining British industries, and he instanced sugar, silk, agriculture, iron, wool, and cotton. He addressed his arguments especially to workmen contending that his proposals would secure continuous and full employment and fair wages.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

INCREASE OF IMPORTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The British Imports for September show an increase of £3,686,693 and the exports a decrease of £480,350.

This emphasises the general tendency of trade upon which the Tariff movement is mainly based.

BRITAIN AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

LORD CURZON'S VISIT.

RUSSIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

The "Novoe Vremya" recognises that Lord Curzon's trip to the Persian Gulf will have important results and is certain to re-establish and enhance British prestige in that quarter. The journal is unable to suggest how to meet Lord Curzon's new and active policy.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage between Prince Andrew of Greece and Princess Alice of Battenberg was solemnized at Darmstadt yesterday.

The Tsar, the Tsaritza, Queen Alexandra, and the King and Queen of Greece were present.

THE CABINET CHANGES.

BLANK AMAZEMENT AT NEW APPOINTMENTS.

THE DUKE'S RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 7.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 6th instant, states :—

The Duke of Devonshire's resignation has caused a profound effect in England.

The petulant tone of Mr. Balfour's letter to the Duke of Devonshire excites much comment. The "Times" describes the correspondence as painful reading. It now transpires that the Duke of Devonshire knew of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation beforehand.

The "Standard" says the Hon. Mr. Alfred Lyttelton's appointment as Secretary of State for the Colonies will be received with blank amazement, and wonders whether Mr. Balfour really means to face Parliament with so grievously weakened a Cabinet.

Mr. Brodrick's transfer to the India Office is considered as astonishing in view of his past failures and of his unpopularity in India.

H M. S. PERSEUS.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8.

H. M. S. Perseus, Commander Pears, arrived at Madras from Trincomalie last night and will remain till the 20th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Second-Lieut. Cecil Gascoyne Howsin, of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, becomes Lieutenant from 1st September vice Heath transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Under orders received from Command Headquarters, 2nd-Lieutenant W. H. Roberts, R. E., is transferred from Bombay to Quetta District Military Works.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Mahon, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance, will shortly visit and inspect the defence works at Rawalpindi, Quetta, Karachi, Bombay, and Calcutta.

IT is notified for general information that the Indian Troop Service Transport "Plassy" left Suez on Monday, the 5th instant, and is due at Bombay on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

THE 23rd Pioneers have been ordered to proceed from Dinapore, where they have been halted during the past few days, to Siliguri.

THE story of the rescue effected by two nieces of Major-General Smith-Dorrien on the wild coast of the Scilly Isles during the great gale deserves to be remembered with the bravery of Grace Darling. From their home at Tresco Abbey they saw the peril of a solitary boatman, who, neither able to land nor to anchor, was battling with the storm in a rough cove. They organized a little party, helped to drag a boat over half a mile, and then held on to the shore end of a rope while two men put out with it to the poor fellow' aid. Finally, they had to hault both rescuers and rescued up the beach. If the athletic prowess of English girls stood in need of an apology here is a very brilliant one.

SIR ROBERT LOW'S RETIREMENT.

FAREWELL DINNER AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 8.

Sir James Monteath, the Governor of Bombay, gave a farewell dinner at Ganeshkhind last night in honour of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, who is retiring from service. Fifty ladies and gentlemen were present on the occasion. His Excellency, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, spoke in eulogistic terms of Sir Robert Low and his connection with the Bombay Army. They would all be sorry to lose Sir Robert Low. In responding Sir Robert Low made a speech which was brimful of humourous passages. During the five years he was in Poona he made many dear friends whom he would always remember. He was about to leave India for good in a few days, but he was not severing all his connections with the country, as he was leaving behind him other ties. There was his son who was an officer in the Indian Army, and one of his daughters who was married to an officer in the Royal Artillery. Then in addition to this, in a few days, his youngest daughter would be married to a gallant officer of the Bombay Cavalry. Although he was now leaving India, Sir Robert said he hoped to return in a couple of years, not indeed as a military officer but as globe trotter. During the five years in the Bombay Command he had always studied the interests of the force under his command and saw this got their share of the active service, and was glad to be able to say that wherever Bombay troops had been engaged they had always upheld the good name of the Bombay Army. In concluding the General remarked that when he returned to India two years hence he will be glad to see many old faces and friends again in Poona.

POINT TO POINT RACES AT POONA.

The members of the Poona and Kirkee Fox Hounds had Point to Point Races near the Aga Khan's Palace. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen who took part in the last hunting meeting were present. There were three events on the card. Each rider of the winner was awarded with a cup. The following are details :—

FIRST RACE.

Sweep, Owner	1
Recluse, Owner	2
Mr. Smith's Jack, Owner	3

Betting : 6 to 4 against Recluse and Sweep ; 5 to 4 Old Mortality ; 4 to 1 Diana ; 5 to 1 Auburn : and 7 to 1 the rest.

Sweep led the whole way followed by Diana. Others scattered. Diana refused the wall jump and Sweep won as he liked.

SECOND RACE.

Hotspur, Owner	1
Flirt, Owner	2
Sandy, Owner	3

Betting : 2 to 1 on Hotspur ; 4 to 1 Violet, Sandy, and Flirt ; and 6 to 1 the others.

Fox took the lead, attended by Sterimesheb. Hotspur then came to the front and led a greater part of the way until he came down, when Flirt and Sandy passed him. Recovering his mount Major England passed them half furlong from home, beating them by a length. Sandy third.

THIRD RACE.

Promise, Major Geddes	1
Coronation, Owner	2
Jim, Owner	3

Betting : 2 to 1 on Fizzer ; 2 to 1 Coronation ; 4 to 1 Spanker ; 6 to 1 Promise ; 8 to 1 Corddie ; and 10 to 1 the rest.

Promise led almost to the first flag, with Fizzer next and Coronation third. Fizzer ran out of the course. Turning to the flag Jim passed to the front, but was soon overhauled by both Promise and Coronation. A good race followed, the former winning by half a length. Spanker fell and cut himself badly.

THE KRISTNA RIVER FLOOD.

IRRIGATION WORKS DAMAGED.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8.

News telegraphed at Madras states that the floods in the Kistna river at Bezwada yesterday were the highest yet recorded. The river bank has been breached in several places above the Anicut, the flood over which is 3 1 2 feet above the previous highest flood level. The head works of the Eastern Irrigation canal are damaged, and the railway bridge over the canal is reported unsafe. Passengers and mails are being transhipped, and the gravest apprehension is felt in case the floods continue to rise.

The floods in Hyderabad are attributed to the bursting of three large tanks, twenty miles away, and to a sudden rise in the water in the Hussain Saugor Lake, through the Benoor channel, and not through any abnormal heavy rainfall.

The Moosi River is still swollen. Twenty-one men and women were seen yesterday on a wall, watching its progress when suddenly the wall crumbled away by the force of the flood, and five of them were killed and sixteen seriously injured. This is the police version of the affair, but it is generally believed that a great many lives have been lost by the washing away of the villages which skirted the river.

THE FLOODS IN HYDERABAD.

MANY LIVES LOST.

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 8.

The weather is cloudy and it has commenced raining again. Owing to the recent heavy rain and floods, several houses and walls have collapsed fortunately, however with not much loss of life.

At Ghasmundy and Secunderabad two children were killed and an old man and woman seriously injured by the sudden collapse of a house.

Three men are also reported to have been washed away from the Hussain Saugor Bund while removing the wooden planks of the lower bridge in order to let the water out, the force of the current being very great. The body of another man was found floating in the Hussain Saugor Tank, near the railway engine shed water-works at Secunderabad. The head had by some means become severed from the body.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The following Public Works Officers are permanently transferred from Hyderabad to the Central Provinces :—Mr. Scoble, Superintending Engineer ; Major Baker and Mr. Vacha, Executive Engineers ; and Messrs. Ramayya and Henrieques, Assistant Engineers. Mr. Carnduff, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is transferred to the office of Examiner, Military Works Services.

FOOTBALL AT POONA.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

WEST YORKS vs. CHESHIRES

POONA, OCTOBER 8.

In the semi-finals played this evening between the West Yorks and the Cheshires in the Harris Football Tournament a very good game resulted. Play was fast throughout, and the contending teams were very evenly matched. Both sides exhibited fine tactics in passing the ball along the field, and several runs occurred in this manner, the whole of the evening in fact being taken up with rushes made by one or other side. In endeavouring to force the goal the forwards as well as the backs of both teams played a good game, and as both goalkeepers were sharp on their defence there was a difficulty in scoring. The advantage if any lay slightly with the Cheshires who played more combinedly and frequently. They cleverly carried the ball towards the goal of the Yorks, who, however, generally retaliated, and had it conveyed back. Such was the nature of the play right through. Nothing was scored in the first half time and likewise nothing in the second half time. Ten minutes further play allowed and resulted in nothing, and another ten minutes' play also proved unproductive. The Cheshires fought hard towards the close in endeavouring to score, but the Yorks were always on guard and prevented the ingress. The game stands drawn, and will be resumed to-morrow morning.

STAFFORDSHIRE vs. THE ROYAL SCOTS.

The tie between the North Staffordshire and the Royal Scots was played this morning. The ground was wet with dew and slippery, nevertheless the game was contested with great spirit on both sides. The Stafford forwards played a splendid game. Passing it on both sides was quite the feature of the match, though the Scots appeared to be a bit stale owing to their recent heavy work in the Bombay Tournament and afterwards in Poona. The game during the first period was without any result. The Staffords had the best of exchanges, but they missed two palpable chances of scoring.

The second period opened in a spirited fashion. Both sides played well. Neither party was able to make an impression for 20 minutes. The game continued brimful of incidents, but without either being able to achieve any substantial result. The last ten minutes, however, saw a change. The left forwards of the Staffords in succession bombarded the Scots goal but went wide. The Scots were not long in retaliating, and a good run by the centre forwards secured a corner, but nothing came out. A counter attack followed. The Staffords got a corner, and after a short sharp struggle in front of the Scots' goals they succeeded in finding the net. Nothing further was done during the last five minutes. The game resulted in a win by the North Staffords by one goal to the Royal Scots nil.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Surat, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Sladen, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona, is empowered to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of Police.

Mr. W. G. Clabby, Acting Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months to be followed by furlough for fifteen months, from the 14th November.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S. is appointed to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Privilege leave for two months and two days, to be followed by special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and twenty-nine days is granted to Mr. H. R. Hume, District Superintendent of Police Broach.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan, on return to duty becomes District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur.

Mr. F. M. Gadney, on relief, becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police Sukkur.

Mr. E. H. Ingle, on return to duty, is appointed District Superintendent of Police, Broach.

Mr. K. C. Rushton, on return to duty, acts as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, pending further orders.

Mr. W. M. F. Clarke, on relief, becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Dr. F. F. Price is empowered to exercise all the powers conferred of a Magistrate of the Third Class within the area comprised within the limits of the Municipal District of Lanauli.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I. C. S., on return to duty, is appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. L. W. Seymour, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), and L. S. A. (Lond.), on return to duty, is appointed Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture Sind.

Lieutenant A. J. V. Betts, I. M. S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th September, vice Lieutenant R. L. Hagger, I.M S., reported sick.

The services of Mr. J. L. Jenkins, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 2nd November 1903.

The services of Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., I. C. S. are placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date of his arrival

Mr. R. R. Menneer, A.M.C.I.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Poona District to the Presidency Districts vice Mr. H. V. B. Kemball, Executive Engineer proceeding on leave.

THE SHOOTING FATALITY AT CALCUTTA.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Further particulars in reference to the accidental shooting of his son by Mr. R. Thieme of Calcutta, reported on Wednesday show that the accident was of a most peculiar nature. Mr. Thieme was trying his rifle in the verandah of the house, his son a youth of sixteen being seated in the hall against the dining table reading, and apparently taking no notice of his father's occupation. After firing one or two shots, Mr. Theime, unaware of his son's presence in the room, again loaded his rifle and commenced to fire at a mud target, situated on the back verandah. To do this he had to fire through the hall, and the second bullet hit his son—who moved at this precise moment—in the head, killing him on the spot. Mr. Theime hearing a noise immediately after the report of the shot, rushed in to the room and was horrified to find his son lying on the floor with a bullet through his brain. He immediately summoned assistance and a doctor was sent for, but the presence of the latter was unfortunately found to be unnecessary. The police were also communicated with, and they took charge of the body and removed it to the morgue, preparatory to an inquest.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

COLONIAL OPINION.

THE CABINET RESIGNATIONS.

Melbourne, September 18th.—The Prime Minister (Sir Edmund Barton), when interviewed to-night with regard to Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, said : "Mr. Chamberlain is the greatest Minister that ever occupied the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies. He who would say that there is a greater Minister living in this Empire takes upon himself a weighty burden of proof. In all that appertains to the more intimate and more cordial relations between the United Kingdom and her colonies, he has exhibited an activity in which the movement of the colonies have become centripetal and not centrifugal. The policy that he has enunciated is quite on the lines of the whole of his actions and principles in promoting the cohesion of the Empire. For my part, his retirement makes no difference in my desire to see that policy successful."

The Minister for Home Affairs (Sir John Forrest), in the course of an interview, said : "While we all regret to hear of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, I think that the people of the British Empire should rejoice that he will now be able to place his policy before his fellow-countrymen untrammelled by any ministerial responsibility. Freetrade has become an article of faith in England—a fetish which the people have inherited in the same way as their religion—and it was not to be expected that this fetish was to be abandoned at the first assault that was made upon it. Not long ago, in sending me his congratulations on the completion of the Coolgardie Water Scheme, Mr. Chamberlain wrote: 'After all, it is the large scheme that succeeds. It is no use peddling and shrinking nowadays. Those who want to succeed must risk something, and courage finds its own reward. These are the sentiments of a great, true man a lover of his country, and knowing that he is such a man, we may, I think, while regretting that his strong arm and wise cousels are absent, even, for a short time, from the councils of the Empire, feel confident, and rejoice that his present decision will result in great permanent good to the British Empire.

Sydney, September 18th.—While Mr. G. H. Reid was addressing a meeting of the Women's Liberal League to-night, news of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation was conveyed to him. He said that, while he admired Mr. Chamberlain as one of the greatest statesmen in England, he received the announcement with thankfulness. In an unhappy moment under perhaps, they knew not what influences, Mr. Chamberlain missed that sublime confidence in the virility and permanence of the British race, which he was the first one to see. It was a melancholy declension.

Melbourne, September 20th.—The Prime Minister (Sir Edmund Barton) has sent the following telegram to Mr. Chamberlain :—"Your great policy commands the support of Australia. We know that you will persevere." Referring to this message yesterday, the Prime Minister said : "Neither our aims nor our policy will be affected by this new development. I have not the least doubt that Mr. Chamberlain's advocacy of preferential trade out of the Cabinet will be more powerful and effective than if he had remained in close quarters. It is quite understood why Mr. Ritchie resigned, as well as Mr Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour will not go far enough for Mr. Chamberlain, while he has gone too far for Mr. Ritchie. Referring to Mr. Reid's remarks in Sydney, the Prime Minister said : "I think that there is a certain fiscal clique, both here and in England, which retains all the Little England views, and which exults at anything that happens to impose any check upon the development of the Empire as a unit."

London, September 19th.—Mr. Chamberlain has received many messages assuring him of sympathy and widespread support.

The announcement of the Colonial Secretary's resignation caused a feeling of consternation in Pretoria, and of surprise and dismay in Natal.

In Cape Colony the news was received with comparative calm.

The Cabinet crisis has created great excitement and activity in all political and commercial circles throughout Great Btitain.

Sir J. A. Cockburn, speaking last night at Barry, said the resignations of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton from the Government had caused a political cyclone. He was sure that Mr. Chamberlain's withdrawal from the Cabinet would be received by all sons of the Empire with great sorrow.

The people of Denmark are watching the British political crisis, owing to the large exports to England of Danish dairy produce.

The "Standard" urges Mr. Balfour to include such statesmen in his reconstructed Cabinet as Lord Milner and Lord Cromer. The country, it says, would be thereby the gainer, whereas the utilisation of any material for the purpose of patching would imply a stop-gap Ministry.

Mr. H. H. Asquith declares the situation, in all essentials, is unchanged. The duty of Liberals to defend free trade is, he says, as plain and urgent as before.

The "Times" states that Mr. Chamberlain has many supporters in city business circles. Gratification is, it states, expressed that he has secured greater freedom to conduct his campaign untrammelled.

Little regret, adds "The Times" is felt at Mr. Ritchie's resignation, since City men consider that he was responsible for the repeal of the corn tax.

London, September 2 th.—Mr. Chamberlain has written to Mr. C. A. Pearson, Chairman of the Tariff Reform League, on the subject of fiscal reform.

He agrees that sufficient facts and figures have been adduced to permit conclusions being formed in favour of closer union with the colonies, by mean, of trade preferences, and to justify an endeavour to make the Empire self-sufficient as regards her food supply. Also, to secure the utilisation of the tariff as a weapon to secure greater reciprocity from foreign countries, or as a means of retaliating to prevent the loss of our home and Imperial markets.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, Commander A. S. Balfour, arrived in harbour yesterday from Berbera, which Port she left on the 1st October. During the voyage she experienced confused swell off Socotra, and light southerly wind from Berbera to Bombay. She brought the following sick men on board :—One British and 40 native soldiers and 42 followers. All the men were landed at the Prince's Dock. The British are attached to the Colaba Depot and the natives to the Detail Lines.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

INSUFFICIENT ENTRIES.

WE are informed that the Bombay Polo Tournament will not take place this year in consequence of insufficient entries. All arrangements for the tournament are therefore cancelled.

THE Government of India has evidently not been displaying its usual activity in the case of Private Emerson, charged at the Madras Sessions with shooting a Forest guard in the Trichinopoly District. The Crown Prosecutor on Tuesday had to explain that he could not go on with the case in the absence of a material witness. "No one was in charge of this case to see that the witnesses turned up, and beyond receiving the deposition of the witnesses in the case from the Crown Office he received no help from anybody for the prosecution." They manage things differently in Upper India ; but this does seem to be going to the other extreme says the "Pioneer."

FEMALE MEDICAL AID IN BOMBAY.

THE following order is published in yesterday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—Whereas application has been made to the Local Government of Bombay by the Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid and Instruction to the Women of India on behalf of the Governing Body of the said Association and by Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, the Honourable Mr. Silas Meyer Moses and Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Trustees for the said Association, being the persons acting in the administration of the Trust of the Funds hereinafter mentioned, that the following securities for money, namely the 4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Debentures repayable on the 1st June 1940 to the aggregate nominal value of Rupees 92,000, the 4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Debentures repayable on the 1st July 1923 to the aggregate nominal value of Rupees 78,000 and the 4 per cent. City of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures of the loan of 1901, to the aggregate nominal value of Rupees 30,000 may be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Presidency of Bombay upon the following terms : To collect or draw the interest thereof as and when the same becomes due and payable, and to hand over and pay the same as and when the same is received, to the said Association or the Treasurer or Treasurers thereof, or the person or persons appointed to administer the same under a scheme settled or to be settled under Section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, or other law for the time being in force, to be applied as directed in clause 28 of the Rules and Regulations and sub-divisions 1 and 5 of clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the said Association solely for the training and supply of female nurses and midwives for women and children in hospitals and private houses in the City of Bombay and in the Mofussil throughout the Bombay Presidency. Now under or by virtue of Section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, the Governor of Bombay in Council hereby orders that the securities specified be and they are hereby vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency upon the terms aforesaid.

It is also declared that the following scheme shall come into operation from the date that the securities become so vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency. The interest and income of the property vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency shall be drawn or collected by the said Treasurer as and when the same becomes due and payable and shall, when received, be paid by him to the Treasurer or joint Treasurers for the time being of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid and instruction to the Women of India, or to the said Association or the Trustees of the funds thereof and shall be applied subject to the control of the said Association or the Governing Body thereof according to the directions contained in clause 28 of the Rules and Regulations of the said Association and subdivision 1 and 5 of clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association of the said Association that is to say for the purpose of the training and supply of female nurses and midwives for women and children in hospitals and private houses in the City of Bombay and in the mofussil throughout the Bombay Presidency and for no other purpose.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GOLF WEEK.

THE second competition of the week took place on Wednesday and Thursday by score play with prizes for the best scratch and handicap scores. Owing to the fine weather it was generally anticipated that the scores would show an improvement on those of the previous competition, but there were too many distracting elements in addition to which the Marine Lines portion if the course had been badly cut up by teh mud sports held the previous evening thereby adding to the uncertainty of the game. Mr. Osborne Marshall won the first scratch prize and Mr. Jacob and Mr. McLachlan tied for the first handicap prize. The results are given below :—

SCRATCH COMPETITION.

	1st round	2nd round	Total
Mr Osborne Marshall	43	47	90a
Mr C M Gray	44	47	91b
Mr H G W Meikle	46	45	91c
Mr W P Pechey	44	48	92
Mr H S Jacob	44	48	92
Mr F H Greig	49	45	94
Mr T W McLachlan	51	49	100
Mr J Steven	47	55	102

a 1st prize b 2nd prize c 3rd prize.

The others returned scores over 102 or returned no scores at all. Messrs. Gray and Meikle who had tied for second prize played off, and Mr. Gray won, thus securing second prize, Mr. Meikle taking third prize.

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

	1st round.	2nd round.	Tl.	Handicap.	Net result.	
Mr H S Jacob	44	48	92	—4	88	tie for 1st prize
Mr T W McLachlan	51	49	100	—12	88	
Mr C M Gray	44	47	91	Sc	91	
Mr H G W Meikle	46	45	91	Sc	91	
Mr Colin Macfadyen	51	56	107	—14	93	3rd prize
Mr Osborne Marshall	43	47	90	plus 4	94	
Mr W P Pechey	44	48	92	plus 2	94	
Mr F H Greig	49	45	94	Sc	94	
Mr Ralph Kidd	49	53	102	— 6	96	
Mr R H M Steven	52	51	103	— 6	97	
Mr T D Moore	55	49	104	— 6	98	
Mr J H Symington	58	59	117	—18	99	

The others returned net scores of over 100 or returned no scores at all. Messrs. Gray and Meikle having each won a scratch prize were ineligible for a handicap prize, Mr. Macfadyen consequently wins the third prize.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN TRANSPORT SUMNER.

BRITISH MILITARY DESERTERS ON BOARD.

THE U S Army Transport Sumner, Capt. W. C Cannon, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Manila, which port she left on the 17th August and called en route at Singapore and Colombo. She is on her way to New York and has on board troops comprising 9 officers and 196 men. She will remain in port for a few days and then proceed to Aden en route to America.

The Sumner had on board several British soldiers alleged deserters from the West Kent Regiment in Ceylon. Yesterday evening they were brought ashore by Superintendent Saunderson and seven European constables and lodged in the Esplanade Police Station. They will be, probably, brought before the magistrate this morning.

It appears that while the Sumner was in Colombo Harbour ten men of the West Kent Regiment managed to conceal themselves in the vessel. Three were discovered before the ship left Colombo and were handed over to the military authorities, who communicated with the authorities in Bombay in reference to the others. During the voyage to Bombay five men were discovered and these were handed over to the Police yesterday. The two missing men are supposed to be still concealed in the ship.

Work is now proceeding along some hundreds and thirty miles of the road up to Teesta and Mr. Claude White has recently left Kambajong to superintend the operations. He will shortly be relieved by Colonel Macdonald, R. E., from Quetta, who will be placed in charge of the entire line of communications. Major Younghusband, meanwhile, remains camped at Kambajong. Two Deputies from Lhassa and also some Chinese representatives are with him, but no one is properly accredited to conduct negotiations. Dr. Prain, of the Botanical Survey, and Mr. Heyden, of Geological Department, are conducting scientific investigations in the neighbourhood of the camp. The Strata prove like most of those in higher Himalayas to be of recent origin and of rather theoritical than practical interest.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

THE KAISER IN HUNGARY.

THE KING OF ITALY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 18.

ON the occasion of the Emperor's visit just now to the Archduke Frederick at Bellye, in Southern Hungary, the following character sketch of the Emperor as sportsman may be read with interest. The Emperor William is a thorough sportsman; His splendid physique defies all sorts of weather; he does not know what fatigue is, and scorns all obstacles and comforts when a shooting party has been arranged. He always sets off in the best of spirits, is always in a good humour, and is by no means fastidious as to the fare provided for him out in the woods. He is full of boyish delight when he succeeds in securing some special trophy. Thus, after he had shot a royal stag on the 28th of September, 1896, at Rominten, he telegraphed full of delight to the Prince of Pless: "I shot to-day a stag with twenty branches. Your Plesser stags are not a patch on it." The Emperor never aims at a stag that has less than ten branches. But when he does take aim, he never misses, and the bullet always hits just where he intended it should. Emperor William always bags big game—in fact, everything—with a bullet. The weapon he uses on such occasions is the German infantry rifle. A pretty little story is connected with the shooting of a royal stag with 18 points at Bellye by the Emperor on the 19th September 1897. The shot, which was fired from a great distance, did not kill the stag, neither did the second, although it hit the animal. The badly wounded beast sought shelter in the thick rushes which extended for miles. It was impossible to follow the animal, as there was no boat at hand. So as not to lose the royal trophy and to prevent a difficult and perhaps vain search, the Emperor persuaded his chasseur to climb on to the only tree there was, as, perhaps, from that elevated position he could give the animal the coup de grace. The man tried in vain to climb up the great gnarled oak, as the thick trunk, perfectly devoid of branches, made climbing impossible. Without any more waste of time the Kaiser ordered his chasseur to use his shoulders as a stepladder, which he did, and was able from his good position on the oak to give the stag a mortal shot. The chasseur, who was a rather heavy weight, no doubt felt extremely uncomfortable when getting on to his Royal master's shoulders with his great boots. So the splendid antlers really came into the Emperor's possession. The Emperor is the only living sportsman who has ever succeeded in killing a stag with 43 points. The celebrated antler with 66 points, which exists in the Moritzburg, in Saxony, has been almost eclipsed by this trophy, as the antler with 43 points of Emperor William surpasses it as regards the formation of the branches.

THE only troops that are to come from a distance to the review in honour of the King of Italy are the 3rd Zouaves now garrisoned at Santhony, near Lyons. The regiment fought with splendid bravery at Palestro in 1859. Victor Emmanuel II, so admired them in action that he asked the Emperor to let him fight with them as one of themselves. Napoleon III. named him Corporal and at the end of the day promoted him to the grade of Sergeant—the highest to which a Zouave could in 1859 hope to reach. Victor Emmanuel III. will see attached to the flag staff of this regiment the Cross of the Legion of Honour and the Medal of military Valour of Sardinia, both won at Palestro. The King of Italy will be in the saddle at the review. The war horse he is to ride has been chosen from those kept for professors at the riding school at Saumour, and is of smooth pace and gentle temper. The troops are to be in parade uniform and the officers in full dress. Though the old-fashioned way of using cavalry is deprecated by military authorities it will be adhered to for the sake of its spectacular showiness, and the grand charge we have seen so often at Longchamps will close the review. The King brings with him the reputation of holding democratic, not to say Socialist, opinions. During the last Ministerial crisis he tried to bring two Socialists into the Cabinet. Victor Emmanuel professes not to fear Socialism and to wish to gain the Socialists by adopting those fundamental principles which are forced on them by the needs of modern societies.

The Austrian Emperor has issued an important General Army Order, in which he refers in plain terms to the agitation in Hungary for the recognition of racial differences in the Army. After alluding in terms of high commendation to all the troops of the army and the Landwehr who have been engaged in this year's manœuvers in Hungary and the cavalry operations in Galicia, his Majesty proceeds as follows: "The surer foundation there is for my favourable judgment of the military value, self-sacrificing devotion to duty, and harmonious co-operation of all sections of my whole army, the more I am bound and determined to uphold its present well-tired regulations. Above all, my army, whose sterling structure certain one sided efforts, heedless of the high mission which the army has to perform for the good of both countries of the monarchy, might well be calculated to undermine, must have it brought home to it that I will never give up the rights and prerogatives which are guaranteed to its supreme commander. United and undivided as it is, so shall my army remain, the strong power to defend the Austro-Hungarian monarchy against all enemies. True to its oath, my whole army will advance in the path of fulfilment of duty, imbued with that spirit of unity and harmony which respects every national characteristic and composes all antagonism, by turning to the best account the especial qualities of each race for the welfare of the great whole." The Imperial Order has caused an immense sensation throughout Austria-Hungary. The Emperor's pathetic assurance that he will never give up his rights and prerogatives as Commander-in-Chief is regarded as a proclamation of war against the demand of the Hungarians for racial recognition in the Army. The impression produced by the imperial Order is almost indescribable, as up to the present the Emperor has been considered to be the most silent Monarch of Europe, and since the grave Constitutional conflicts has never used such language as that of to-day. Everywhere the Order is held to be an indication of the beginning of an open conflict between the Throne and the Hungarian Parliament.

Queen Elna is about to carry out one of her most ardent desires, that of going to England. This visit will be the first her Majesty has paid abroad as reigning sovereign, and, she said the other day, it was well that her first visit should just be to the country she most desired to know. "I hope it will not rain all the time," she added plaintively. Great are the preparations, as her Majesty, having heard so much about the elegance and beauty of the English aristocracy, and especially of the English Queen, wishes to do credit to her country, where, by the way, she is not much admired, being too much of the Italian type, while foreigners from the North find her beautiful. Speaking to the Duchess d'Aosta, who is to all intents and purposes an English women she said while I am at Windsor do you think I could learn to punt?" and when the Duchess seemed to think this extremely unlikely, she added with a sigh, "Punting must be the height of bliss, but like many other nice things it is hardly the pastime for a Queen!" Then, after a pause she said, "Do you know, England may be a land of liberty, but in certain things it is very conventional." The King, also has a craze for everything English ; however, fortunately, he always wears uniform, or he might attempt to dress all nglese, and this experiment in the case of an Italian sometimes becomes so wonderful a compound that it might turn an Englishman green to learn it was intended as a flattering imitation of his usual attire. The question at Court now is—Shall we be made more English than ever when their Majesties return?

Now that the Tsar's visit to Italy is not really very far off, public interest in the struggle between the Socialists and the powers that be is gaining in intensity, and is assuming the status of a sporting event on which each side is taking odds. The lovers of peace and the Government officials are determined that the Emperor's reception shall be accompanied according to the traditions of Italian hospitality. While the municipality will hang the streets with garlands and banners, the Socialists will put their flags at half-mast; while the people as a mass will acclaim the Tsar of all the Russias, and the King's bands will play triumphal marches, the Socialists will hoot and yell, and try to drown the music with the piercing shrieks of penny whistles; while the mayor and other officials are offering welcome and doing honour to the city's illustrious guest, the communes throughout the King's dominions, many of which are in the hands of the socialists will meet and will publish their protests in the glowing, if not very courteous, language of their order; the street vendors will sell illustrated postcards and trinkets with the Emperor's head thereon with the right hand, and with the left hand pamphlets and leaflets illustrated with caricatures picturing recent events in Russia, and so on, and so on, unendingly. The weakness of the Socialists lies in their want of numbers, as the more moderate of the party refuse to join in the demonstration, and no matter how herculean their efforts, they run the risk of being swamped in the general delight at a show, while their strength lies in the intangible nature of their tactics. Who can arrest a man for whistling or groaning?

The Tsar and Tsaritsa are expected at Darmstadt on the 26th inst., where they will be the guests of the Grand Duke of Hesse. From Darmstadt the Tsar will proceed to Vienna, returning to Darmstadt immediately afterwards to be present at the wedding of Prince Andrew of Greece with Princess Alice of Battenberg. The wedding will take place in the new Russian chapel, which has been built on what is called the Mathildenhole, and will be consecrated during the Imperial visit before October 7, the day of the nuptial ceremony. The young couple will remain at Darmstadt for the winter, in order that the Prince, who is doing duty with a Hessian regiment, may complete his military training in the German service. As Count Lamsdorff is to attend the Tsar at Vienna, no credence is attached to the rumour circulated in a London contemporary from Copenhagen that he had fallen into disgrace, and would soon resign. At the same time it must not be forgotten that there is more than one party at Petersburg. Count Lamsdorff represents the peace party, and he is opposing the idea of Russia's active intervention in Macedonia. Should he fail, this would imply that the party of active interference had gained the upper hand in Russia; and we should find the Tsar sending troops to the Balkans with a view to occupying Constantinople, and ultimately ejecting the Turks from Europe. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that official circles in the German capital—where nothing authentic has been heard to justify any such rumour—refuse to believe there is to be a change in the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg or in Muscovite foreign policy generally.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with Queen Alexandra on board, arrived at Elsinore on Saturday at twenty minutes to one, attended by her escort the cruiser Dido. Twenty minutes after the anchors were dropped the Queen, with Princess Victoria, went ashore, the Danish squadron in the harbour thundering out a salute, to which the Dido replied. All the members of the Danish Royal Family were awaiting them at the landing stage, and the greetings to her Majesty were marked with extreme warmth. King Christian was first to meet his royal daughter, kissing her on both cheeks. The Queen, despite her tempestuous voyage, looked extremely well, and replied gaily to the questions put to her. The greetings over, the royal party entered the special train, and left for the royal palace of Fredensborg, the crowd which had witnessed the arrival cheering, and the bands at the landing-place playing the English National Anthem. In the evening a grand dinner party was given at the palace, the British Minister being among the guests. Her Majesty was within an hour and a half of being six days at sea, as the royal yacht left Port Victoria soon after two o'clock on Monday afternoon. After crossing the North Sea, however, the yacht and her escort were struck by a storm, and were compelled to anchor in the roadstead at Brunsbuettel, in the mouth of the Elbe, on Tuesday afternoon. There they were weatherbound until Friday morning, when the yacht again got under way, and, passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal to Kiel, steamed straight to Elsinore, arriving there on Saturday morning.

THE MULKOWAL INOCULATION DISASTER.

A COMMITTEE'S "BURIED" FINDING.

In an order giving directions for the management of plague operations during the coming cold season, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab observes that Government has done all in its power to bring the advantages of inoculation prominently to the notice of the people—which strikes one as rather an unhappy sentence remembering the incident at Mulkowal—and goes on to say all that can be done now is to afford the greatest possible facilities for the inoculation of such persons as may desire of themselves to be inoculated. To give effect to this decision all officers of the Medical Department from those with the qualifications of a Licentiate upwards will be allowed to perform inoculations and will be furnished with the appliances, and where it is necessary with instruction for using them. But these inoculators are henceforth to be stationary not itinerant; though provisions are laid down for the deputation of special officers to places which are seriously attacked, and the head of the Department is enjoined to be ready to extend operations, whenever a demand for protection arises. Probably this is quite as much as could be safely done under the circumstances. The Government at the same time lays great stress upon evacuation, and directs that every endeavour should be made to get the people to resort to it specially in the early stages of an outbreak. This being the case the orders might well have gone on to say something as to the necessity of having the means for carrying out evacuation arranged in advance. The people will not be got to quit an infected village promptly unless the materials for hunting themselves elsewhere are available. The appearance of these orders reminds us once more of the buried finding of Sir Lawrence Jenkin's Committee. It is pretty evident that the world is never likely to know the real story of the misfortune that broke down the Punjab Government's great scheme of universal inoculation and the public can hardly be blamed if it comes to the conclusion that a finding that requires to be kept so carefully locked up must be an unpleasant one.—"Pioneer."

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

Determined to retain their place, no matter what opposition is offered, the proprietors of the Great Western Hotel have just completed further improvements in their establishment. For the last three months decorators, under the guidance of Mr. Otto Pearl, a decorative artist of much ability, have been at work, and the main dining-hall has been converted into a palatial chamber. Additional dining accommodation has been provided and two hundred residents can now be seated. The kitchens have been refitted with the most modern appliances. The drawing-room has been re-furnished, and the establishment, the proprietors fully believe, will compare to advantage with any hotel in the country. Terms will still be found to suit all comers, notwithstanding the great outlay which has just been incurred.

Holloway's Pills are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At different periods of life women are subject to complaints which require a peculiar medicine; and it is now an indisputable fact that there is nothing so suitable for complaints of this nature as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of women—youthful or aged, married or single—they are a safe and reliable remedy. Their purifying qualities render them invaluable to females of all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove irregularities in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon Mr. C. H. Setalvad was voted to the chair.

THE CRESCENT SITE.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. Jehanghir Bomanji Petit moved:—"That in the opinion of the Corporation it is desirable that the ground vested in the Improvement Trustees and known as the Crescent Site should not be let out on lease but reserved as an open space or recreation ground or garden; and that the president be requested to communicate the above resolution to the Chairman of the Improvement Board." In support of his motion he said the matter had of late engaged the attention of the public to a very great extent and as it was yet under the consideration of the Improvement Trust who were about to let it out as a whole or a part of it for building purposes it was time for the Corporation to enter its emphatic protest against the systematic blocking up of the open parts of the City by the City Improvement Trust. The Trust was created for the specific purpose of opening up the crowded localities in the City and supplying ventilations and free access of air but instead of carrying out these duties legally imposed on it, it had piled up huge buildings on Hornby Road and on the Wellington Lines, thus entirely blocking up the westerly breeze.

Mr. Jugmohandass Virjivandas seconded the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote opposed the proposition. He said it would not be wise on the part of the Corporation to pass such a resolution. He did not agree with Mr. Petit, when the latter said that the Crescent was one of the lungs of the City. Again it would be hard on the Improvement Trust not to allow it to let the site for building purposes, as it had to pay very high rent for the same to the Government.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved an amendment to the effect that a Committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject. He said the question was too important to be disposed of in an off-hand manner.

Mr. E. R. Khote seconded the amendment.

Mr. Baptista submitted that every open plot in the city should be considered on its own merits. The Crescent site was not surrounded by residential quarters and no harm would be done if it was built upon. For these reasons, he said, he was opposed both to the proposition and the amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wachha said that he was opposed to the building up of the Crescent site from the very beginning. He considered that by building up the site, the sanitory condition of the surrounding localities would be affected. He said the operations of the Trust had resulted in over-crowding those parts of the city which were not formerly crowded. He had no doubt in his mind that within the next twelve years the buildings in that locality would be turned into large aristocratic slums. While the Municipality had been trying to open up every street and lane in the Fort, the Improvement Trust had blocked up the whole area by putting up huge Chinese walls in those parts and he (the speaker) was afraid that a similar fate was awaiting the Rampart Row. In the past the Government had considered it wise not to touch these sites and with a view to keep them intact had placed prohibitive prices on those plots. He considered the Crescent site ought to be kept open, and if it was desired to make it an admiration of the world, it might be converted into a public garden and a recreation ground and those statues of public men which were kept in the Town Hall might be removed there.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji supported the proposition.

Mr. K. N. Wadia said there was no property which would be in his opinion sanitarily affected by building up the Crescent.

Mr. J. B. Petit withdrew his proposition in favour of Dr. Master's amendment, which was adopted by a majority of votes.

APPEALS AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. D. E. Wachha moved that the Commissioner be requested to present to the Corporation, at an early date, a return for the years 1900-1, 1901-2 and 1902-3, showing the year, names of appellants, amounts appealed against, whether confirmed or reduced, amounts as reduced by the Court and total cost of defending each suit inclusive of cost thrown on the Municipality by the Court's order in connection with appeals filed in the Small Causes Court by house-owners against assessment of their properties. He said for some time past a number of appeals had been filed by house-owners in the Small Cause Court against assessment of their properties and there was a hue and cry that the assessment was getting heavy. With a view to ascertain how far the complaint was correct he had moved the proposition.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition which was adopted.

MUNICIPAL DISPENSARIES.

Mr. D. E. Wachha moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to present to the Corporation a return showing, (1) The number of cases in each year treated at the Municipal dispensaries since the date of their respective opening. (2) The total cost annually incurred on each. (3) The number of cases of the principal diseases treated in each year. (4) And also to report generally whether in his opinion the Dispensaries are fairly fulfilling their object or whether any of them need to be recast or completely closed. He said Dr. Sukhia recently complained that the dispensaries were not doing work for which they were primarily established and that very few patients took advantage of the benefits offerred by them. With a view to ascertain the truth of the complaint he had moved the proposition.

Dr. Naik seconded the proposition, which was carried.

COVERS FOR CUTCHRA WAGGONS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the Commissioner be requested to consider the advisability of having lids or covers fixed over cutchra waggons with a view to remove or mitigate the nuisance caused during their passage along the railroads. The proposition being duly seconded was adopted.

FOOTPATH AT KENNEDY SEA FACE.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. K. N. Katraji moved:—That the President be authorised to request the Board of City Improvement Trust to metal and light the footpath along the Kennedy Sea Face, especially the part of it between the Marine Lines Station and the Charni Road level crossing, and to add to the seating accommodation thereat by placing more benches, &c. than what there are now, and, in short to adopt all other measures necessary to render the promenade attractive as a health-resort to pedestrians and others frequenting it for amusement and recreation.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master seconded the proposition.

In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that it was not advisable to ask the Improvement Trust to incur expenditure for making the Kennedy Sea Face more attractive, in view of the fact that money was required for more urgent works of Sanitary Improvements.

Mr. Hormusji S. Vakil moved an amendment to the effect that the President be authorized to request the Improvement Trust to maintain the footpath on the Kennedy Sea Face in a proper order and to add to the sitting accommodation there.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was opposed both to the proposition and the amendment. He did not think it advisable for the Corporation to interfere with the working of the Trust in trivial matters.

After some discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost. The original proposition was then voted upon and also negatived.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

It is very hot here now, reminding one of the hot weather, and there are no signs of more rain, which is wanted in parts of the district. Locusts have been doing damage in the Prantij and Daskroi talukas, but fortunately have not destroyed all the crops.

Cricket has languished somewhat of late. However an eleven was raised from Ahmedabad and other places for a journey to Rajkot, where it inflicted a defeat on the local team. A match played the other day between the Ahmedabad Police and the Station resulted in a draw.

Among the "Coming Events" are the sports of the 1st Battery, E. F. A., on Saturday next.

A telegram from Shanghai states that during the preceding fortnight 8,300 bales of Bombay yarns were sold there, leaving a balance of 35,000 bales as unsold, the market being quiet but firm. Exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 191 for 100 taels.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub wakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF BHANG.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

Mr. D. N. Nanavati, First Class magistrate, Ahmedabad City, convicted Raghunathrao Vinayekrao, of importing bhang without a license, and fined him Rs. 40, or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court, on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jacob. Mr. Strangman, with the Hon. Mr. Khare, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Chandavarker, in giving the court's judgment, said: In this case the accused, who is karbhari of the Mansa State, has been convicted by the First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad City, of the offence of importing bhang into the presidency of Bombay, and has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40. The magistrate recorded no evidence but based his conviction on the accused's admissions. The accused admitted that the bundle, which contained the bhang with other things, was consigned to him from Cawnpur by a friend at his request. He had asked his friend to send some medicine for horses to stop the passing of blood, and the friend had accordingly sent bhang, not knowing that it was against orders. It does not appear necessary for us to determine whether the accused's undertaking of responsibility for the importation without a permit amounted, under the circumstances, to a confession of guilt. It was not admitted that the accused knew that the parcel contained bhang, and we express no opinion as to whether, if he authorised the consignment of a drug without specifying what the drug was to be, he would be criminally responsible, if the drug should turn out to be one, the importation of which is prohibited by law. That is a question which might present some difficulties, and might necessitate a remand for further enquiry on the facts. On another ground, however, the conviction cannot be sustained. It appears that the station of Kalol is in a native State. It has been ascertained that the criminal jurisdiction along the line of railway has been ceded to the Government of India, but the learned Government Pleader has been unable to establish that there has been any cession of territory. The question before us is not one merely of jurisdiction, but one entering into the definition of the offence. There is no offence unless the importation was into the presidency of Bombay, that is into territories which form part of British India. (See Bombay Act 3 of 1886, section 3 (6'). If the land has not actually been ceded, it cannot form part of British India, and one element, the main element of the offence, is lacking. The provision of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act relate only to the exercise of power and jurisdiction and if, as contended by the learned Government Pleader, the notification of the 17th April, 1885, purports by its reference to Bombay Act 5 of 1878 to go beyond the objects recognised by that Act (21 of 1879) and to extend the limits of British India for other purposes, it is to that extent "ultra vires." It is obvious that to hold otherwise would open the door to incessant harassment of the residents of the surrounding districts. Outside the limits of the railway a person would be unaffected by the provisions of the Act; but if he made a journey by train to the next station in possession of prohibited quantity of bhang, he would become liable to punishment under clauses a and b. of section 43 (1) of the Act. We set aside the conviction and sentence, and direct that the fine, if paid, be refunded to the accused.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A JUDICIAL CLERK.

W. P. Milton, lately judicial clerk in the Third Presidency Magistrate's Court, against whom a warrant had been issued at the instance of Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of three items of Rs. 20, Rs. 25, and Rs. 150, appeared with his pleader, Mr. De Souza, yesterday morning before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, to answer the charge preferred against him. Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, in the course of his information said, that Milton took charge of his post on the 1st May last and amongst the duties which he had to perform as Mr. Kursondas judicial clerk were the writing of letters and sending of moneys entrusted to him, to the Commissioner of Police. On June 22nd Mahomed Adam Shaik was tried and convicted on a charge of theft. Bhaw Keshew, the complainant in the case paid, Rs. 20 in court to be sent to the Commissioner of Police as a reward to be given to the policeman who had recovered the stolen property. On the 13th July another sum of Rs. 25 was paid in Court by a complainant, whose pearls worth Rs. 600 had been stolen by Mahadu Luximon Shinde and recovered. On the 28th August Abdul Karim Haji Ibrahim Siddick was convicted of stealing ornaments worth Rs. 4,000 belonging to Bhasker Raghunath Nagarkar. The latter paid Rs. 150 for being sent to the Commissioner of Police as a reward to the officers concerned in detecting the offence. The accused failed to send these sums of money to the Commissioner of Police as directed and, Mr. Kursondas reported the matter to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the morning of the 8th September. Within a quarter of an hour, after the report was made, the accused came up and produced Rs. 139, and when questioned, he admitted having appropriated the three sums to his own use.

The Magistrate, on the application of Mr. De Souza, adjourned the case to the 16th instant, and ordered the accused to be released on bail in his own recognisance of Rs. 400.

A POET'S LIFE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

His vast impartiality of treatment of his subject is attained by adopting every point of view in turn, and showing what every one of the countless characters whom he creates or adopts has, or might have, to say for himself. Of Browning's plays none has ever really held the stage, and some of them are even rather heavy reading. But they contain passages which touch perhaps the highest note that any dramatist of nineteenth century has ever attained, and we are inclined to resent Mr. Chesterton's almost total silence regarding them. To "Luria," "In a Balcony," "A Soul's Tragedy" he does not even allude. "King Victor and King Charles," and "Colombe's Birthday" are but once slightly mentioned. Yet these plays contain some of the noblest verse in the language. We should like to quote largely in proof of this somewhat bold assertion, but a simple example must suffice. We know of nothing more instinct with exquisite passion than the closing lines of the last scene of "In a Balcony" but the great appeal of Polyxena to her husband in King Victor and King Charles is perhaps, in its way, finer still.

"King Charles! Pause here upon this strip of time
Allotted you out of eternity!
. . . Your duty is to live and rule
You, who would vulgarly look fine enough
In the world's eye, deserting your soul's charge
. . . . As 'tis, no doubt,
Something of stain will ever rest on you;
No one will rightly know why you refused
To abdicate; they'll talk of deeds you could
Have done, no doubt,—Nor do I much expect
Future achievement will blot out the past
Envelope it in haze—Nor shall we two
Live happy any more. 'Twill be, I feel,
Only in moments that the Duty's seen
As palpably as now—the months, the years
Of painful indistinctness are to come,
While daily must we tread these palace rooms
Pregnant with memories of the past; your eye
May turn to mine and find no comfort there
Through fancies that beset me, as yourself, of other
courses, with far other issues
We might have taken this great night; such bear
As I will bear! What matters happiness?
Duty! There's man's one moment; this is yours!
Where in the whole range of dramatic literature
has a nobler woman's soul found nobler utterance.

Captain C. B. Winter, who has been deputed as Consul to Turbat-i-Haidri in Khorassan, has left India to take up his new duties.

Mr. E. Ducane Smith, Public Works Secretary to the Punjab Government, Roads and Buildings Branch, returned to Simla on Sunday from a year's leave in England and took over charge on Monday, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. S. Abbot, R.E.

Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. Rowland's Macassar Oil provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowland's Macassar Oil, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY HYGIENIC ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It goes without saying that in the multitudes of Councillors there is wisdom. Our city fathers deserve great credit at the hands of the rate-payers for selecting Dr. Turner as the Health Officer of the City. In him we have a sympathetic and kind officer, who has the interest of people at heart. He seems to be bent upon improving the health condition of the city at any cost, and it is our bounden duty to assist him in this difficult task. I do not wish to enter into details on the good and useful work done by him during the last two years and a half that he was in office. It is enough to say that he has overhauled the whole Health Department and brought out order from chaos. The different innovations introduced by him in the sanitary and registration systems, and the free medical relief granted to the people, and the most satisfactory improvement noticed during the last one year and-a-half when these innovations were in operations are proofs of the vast resourcefulness of the man. Having been convinced that the habits and customs of the people in India are in a great degree responsible for the unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing in the city Dr. Turner has directed his energies to educate the people. It is only the other day that I happened to see a short prospectus of the Sanitary Association started by him to educate the people in sanitary matters. I quite agree with him that the education of the people will no doubt strike at the root of the evil. The task is a very difficult one but all the same he deserves to be congratulated for initiating a movement of this kind.

Bombay is the second city of the British Empire and as such boasts of being the wealthiest city in India. We have here mill owners and the merchant princes. In the interest of their employes they could put this movement on a permanent basis in as much as it will benefit them also in the long run. Our citizenship should not be only in words, but we should show by our actions that we are in earnest about the welfare of our countrymen. I do not know whether he has sent the prospectus to many gentlemen in the city and whether a large number have already joined the Association, but as far as I see the objects of the Association, detailed as they are in the prospectus, cannot be achieved without the assistance of a considerably large number of active workers and a fairly large collection of money to meet the expenses.

The wealth of a nation is its health. The first and foremost object of the association is to teach us to observe the common laws of the health, and thus conduce to the happiness of our homes. The benefits conferred by this teaching are in addition being useful to us go to improve the posterity as well. This being so I don't think that our country-men will grudge to contribute their mite towards promoting this movement. By contributing a small sum of rupees ten per annum we will be laying by some thing which is, if not more, as much valuable as wealth for our advantage as well as for the advantage of our children. The annual subscription proposed is within the reach of thousands of people in Bombay. People whose income is 1,200 rupees a year can easily afford to give annas thirteen and pies four as contribution per month towards a movement of this kind. It is not the means that are wanting but the will that is wanting. We are generally tardy and wanting in earnestness of purpose. If in addition to the Income Tax another small tax be introduced by Government we will pay it just because we are asked by the authorities to do so; but if we be advised to impose a tax of our own accord towards a laudable object we hesitate to do so. The Madras Presidency, benighted though it is called by some, yet it has set an example that could be copied by any other Presidency. During the last few months we hear of people in some of the districts in the Madras Presidency, willingly imposing a tax on themselves for obtaining a railway in their districts.

We have amongst us the selected few whose income is counted by thousands and lakhs of rupees a year, and they might think that an object of this kind is below their notice. To such my reply is that in as much as the poor by their hard labour contribute towards the prosperity of the city they are also a source of danger if they are not properly cared for. In no other city have we so many Barristors, Solicitors, Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers and other professional men whose income is sufficiently large. Would these men grudge to contribute a small sum towards improving the condition of their fellow beings?

Our titled men Rao Saheb and Rao Bahadur, Khan Saheb and Khan Bahadur and Justices of the Peace have been honoured with these titles by Government with a hope that they will continue to do public service always. If Government were explicitly to state that these titles will be withdrawn if they fail to continue to render public service then we might expect many of these to be active in this direction. At present when a title is conferred most of the recipients think that their task in this world is finished. After much discussion a movement is now on foot to give some work to our J. P's but this will keep only a limited few engaged while the others will have nothing to do. May I suggest that the Sanitary Association has opened a field where many of these gentlemen will be very useful.

In conclusion I would request all that are interested in the welfare of the city to join the Association whose objects are nothing but laudable and as Dr. Turner says that Bombay has the credit of starting a unique movement of this kind.—Yours etc.

CITIZEN.

ALLEGED FORGED HUNDIS.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit instituted by Haji Khanoo Moosa against Tulukchand Hukumchand and others, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Tulokchand Memraj, in which the plaintiff prayed judgment for Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 2,400, together with interest from 30th June and 3rd July 1901, respectively, and costs. Mr. Raikes and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Davar, and Mr Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the defendants.

It was stated that in June 1901, a "sha jog" hundi for Rs. 1,200 drawn by one Govindji Jadowji of Karachi in favour of Sulleman Umer, was endorsed for valuable consideration by Sulleman Umer in favour of the plaintiff's firm at Karachi. The hundi was posted by the Karachi firm to the address of the plaintiff's firm at Bombay to be realised by the latter in Bombay, but the same did not reach the firm, and was stolen or otherwise misappropriated by some unknown person or persons and was converted by the defendants. It was subsequently discovered that the defendants had presented and obtained payment for the original hundi on the 2nd July 1091. The defendants alleged that the original hundi was endorsed by the plaintiff's firm at Karachi in favour of one Abba Cassum for valuable consideration, and had been sent by the latter for realisation, that they had realised and paid over the proceeds to Abba Cassum as his agents. The defendants, however, had failed to point out the alleged endorsee or otherwise satisfy the plaintiff that they had acted on behalf of a "sha" in accordance with the customary law of merchants. Plaintiff thereupon charged the defendants with having converted the hundi and wrongfully obtained payment for the same without being holders thereof for value, and claimed repayment of the sum of Rs. 1,200, but the defendants had refused to pay the same. The defendants also on the 3rd July 1901, presented to and obtained payment from the plaintiff's firm in Bombay for a "sha-jog" hundi for Rs. 2,400, purporting to have been drawn by plaintiff's own firm at Karachi in favour of the said Abba Cassum. Plaintiff had since discovered that the latter hundi was forged, and the defendants had been called upon to refund the amount, but they refused, alleging that they has acted as agents for purposes of realisation for the said Abba Cassum, whom they had failed to point out in regard to the other hundi. The plaintiff contended that the hundi was not a valid instrument for value acquired by the defendants or the alleged constituent. The defendants denied having converted the hundis and said that the plaintiff was well acquainted with Abba Cassum. They denied that the hundi was stolen or otherwise misappropriated, and they further denied that the hundi for Rs. 2,400 was forged, or that they were liable to repay to the plaintiff the amount thereof. His lordship, after stating the facts of the case and the contentions of the parties, remarked that the defendants said the second hundi was genuine and was in the handwriting of the plaintiff's moonim. Plaintiff said the first hundi was a forgery by tracing it from a genuine hundi, and the forgery was alleged to have been committed in Bombay. The tracing was not such as was alleged, and his lordship could not find such a marvellous resemblance—although he must admit the resemblance was very remarkable. Although there were great similarities there were also dissimilarities. If it was a tracing, there would be absence of freedom in the writing but his lordship found no traces of absence of freedom. It seemed the words were dashed off with the least deliberation, and were written out ordinarily. His Lordship held it was not proved that the hundi was a forgery, and came to the conclusion that the endorsement was not a forgery. The plaintiff had failed to prove his case; and the suit was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

STEAMER PILBARRA IN FLAMES.

A SENSATIONAL RESCUE.

A fire broke out on the steamer Pilbarra while she was being loaded at Melbourne for Western Australia. The labourers who were stowing the cargo in the forehold noticed smoke arising from among a quantity of bags of nitre that had been taken aboard at Sydney. The alarm was given, and the fire brigade called. The men down below in the hold worked might and main to suppress the flames, and dragged as many of the burning bags away by hand as they could. Several of the labourers, getting hold of the ship's hose, rushed forward with it, and got a stream of water on the flames, but their efforts were futile. The fire by this time had obtained a firm hold, and the men were forced to fly for their lives. The fire brigade arrived quickly, but the crowd surging around the wharves was so dense that it was some time before Superintendent Stein could force a passage through to the ship's side. Failing to command the attention of the people by verbal request to make way, he enforced their respect by heading a number of his men in the form of a wedge, and upsetting all and sundry that stood in the path. A large body of police arriving, the people were gradually driven back and kept under control, while the fire brigade placed its apparatus in position and made hose connections with the mains.

At the very moment that the fire shot up mast high and made its existence known throughout the city, a lad's head was shoved through one of the portholes in the forepart of the burning steamer. It was at once withdrawn and an arm and a shoulder were thrust through. Their owner, however, was still unable to struggle out by way of the porthole in the forecastle. All he could do was to put out his head once more, and breathe in the cool air. He was hailed with shouts of encouragement as efforts were concentrated on his rescue. This was before the vast crowd had assembled. Such of the ship's company as was aboard were working hard with limited fire fighting appliances. The fire brigade was not yet at work. Constable Lang had been the first to catch sight of the imprisoned boy. It was utterly impossible to reach the forecastle by way of the gangway and past the blazing forehold.

The Constable forgetting all except the jeopardised life, dashed away for a ladder. Obtaining one, he had soon sealed the ship's side, and was followed to the forecastle head by the chief officer of the Arawata, which was lying alongside the Pilbarra, and a civilian named Albert Edward Gay. They had brought a couple of axes with them and some sledge hammers, and immediately set to work to cut an opening through the deck. A search was made for additional axes but none could be found. Almost at the first blow one of those in use struck against an iron stanchion, and the handle snapped "short off." Constable Lang, a muscular man, who happened also to be an expert axeman, seized the other, and chopped away at the deck with every ounce of force at his disposal. He had been joined now by Superintendents Heydon and Butler, of the fire brigade, and Constable Pauling; but all that could be done by these was to make further search for axes and to deliver an ineffectual blow or two with the sledge hammers, which were of no use whatever. In the meantime one or two of the party had the forethought to return to the side, and cheer up the imprisoned lad with the prospects of rescue—which at the same time did not appear to them to be any too bright. The fire appeared to be encroaching upon the very spot at which the small rescue party was at work, and at one time the wind carried the flames so far forward that all were compelled to rush to the bows, ready to jump overboard into the river.

At last Constable Lang's energetic and well-directed blows hacked a way through the deck, which was constructed of pine, from 4 inches to 4-1-2 inches thick. The hole was rapidly widened until just large enough for a slim frame to be pulled through. A rope was lowered to the prisoner below, who caught it, and was hauled up. As he reached the deck he became unconscious, but was soon brought round again. Up to that point he had exhibited notable pluck.

Among the cargo was a large quantity of inflammable material, and a series of heavy reports which boomed out and shook the ship from stem to stern made it plain that there was also a good deal of explosive matter in the consignments. At about 9-30, after a desperate struggle, the brigade succeeded in beating the flames, and Chief Officer Stein was able to say that he felt confident that the firemen had gained the mastery of the fire. In case of necessity, however, it was decided, after a consultation between Chief Officer Stein and the ship's representatives, that the steam tug James Paterson should be telegraphed for, to be alongside, in order that her powerful pumps might be brought into use if needed. The tug arrived, but the fire had by that time been extinguished by the brigade.

The Pilbarra was originally known as the Cape Otway, and was built in 1877. She was employed at first in the Klondike trade. She is a steel screw steamer and was built by Russell and Co., of Port Glasgow, and her owners are the Australasian United Steam Navigation Co., Limited. The vessel has been trading on the Australian coast for some time as a passenger and cargo carrier. The Pilbarra is at present under charter to Messrs. M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn and Co. The vessel was docked for repairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 6.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A D Brown I C S to act as Political Agent Surat during the absence on leave of Mr J Sladen I C S or pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to invest under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 as amended by Sec 6 of Bombay Act 1 of 1900 Mr Janardan Nagesh Kale second class Subordinate Judge of Sangameshwar within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court of Sangameshwar as now fixed or as hereafter altered by any notification for the time being in force under Sec 22A of the former Act with the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 100.

In continuation of Govt Notification No 1660 dated the 9th May 1890 extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the dist of Poona the Govr in Council is pleased under Sec 5 of the Act to appoint Mr J P Brander I C S Asst Collr and Magte of the First Class in the dist of Poona to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magte of Police.

Mr Vishwanath Narayan Sathaye Acting Huzur Depy Collr in the dist of Dharwar is appointed under Sect 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the First Class in that dist and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—Power to require security for good behaviour Sect 110; Power to make orders as to local nuisance Sec 133; Power to issue process for any person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction Sec 186 Power to take cognizance offences without complaint Sec 190 1 c; Power to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260; Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen etc. Sec 524 1 and Power to order released convicts to notify residence Sec 565 1.

Mr W G Clabby Actg Supert of Agency Police Kathiawar is granted privilege leave for three months to be followed by furlough for fifteen months from the 14th Nov or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Wild I C S to do duty as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge Ratnagiri.

Privilege leave for two months and two days to be followed by special leave on urgent private affairs for three months and twenty-nine days is granted to Mr H R Hume Dist Supt of Police Broach

In supersession of Govt Notification No 5149 dated the 26th Sept the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr A H M Ostrehan on return to duty to be Dist Supt of Police Sukkur; Mr F M Gadney on relief to be Asst Supt of Police Sukkur; Mr E H Ingle on return to duty to be Dist Supt of Police Broach; K C Rushton on return to duty to act as Dist Supt of Police Kolaba pending further order and Mr W M F Clarke on relief to be Asst Supt of Police Belgaum.

Dr E H Cooke having resigned his appointment on the Bench of Special Magistes at Lanauli the Magisterial powers conferred on him by Govt Notification No 725 dated the 6th Feb are withdrawn.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confer on Dr F E Price all the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magte of the third class within the area comprised within the limits of the Municipal Dist of Lanauli and in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 15 H E in council is further pleased to direct that Dr F E Price shall be a member of and shall exercise the powers conferred on the Bench of Special Magtes at Lanauli constituted by Govt Notification No 725 dated the 6th Feb vice Dr E H. Cooke resigned.

A despatch from Deadwood, South Dakota, states that a group of financiers, of which Lord Rothschild is the head, has offered to buy the Home Stake Mine, reputed to be the largest gold-mine in the world, for 35,000,000dols. The offer has been declined, and Mr. Percy Ford, representing the owners, has gone to England to confer with the Rothschild syndicate. The price asked is 50,000,000 dols.

The Chinese Government received information that several hundreds of Cossacks had ridden into Tibet and had, with the permission of the Chinese authorities, spread over the country. Prince Tschin thereupon addressed a Note to the Russian Minister demanding an explanation and the immediate withdrawal of the Russian Cavalry. The Russian Minister replied that he knew nothing of the matter. On this the Chinese Government informed its representative in Tibet that there was no question of the Cossacks possessing a Russian permit and directing that every movement of the foreigners be watched.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The great dome of St. Paul's is now being renovated. In course of time the stonework has decayed somewhat, and the Corinthian columns a little, but the damage is not so extensive as might have been anticipated. The statements as to the sinkage and cracks in the fabric were exaggerated. The Dean and Chapter have had the matter under observation for several years, and it is affirmed that if further excavations are not made near the precincts for tube electric railways, the Cathedral, with proper care and reparation from time to time, may last for one thousand years.

Mr. Joseph Pennell has a very laudatory article in the "North American Review" for September on the late Mr. Whistler. He calls Mr. Whistler the greatest artist of modern times, and comes down heavily upon the treatment meted out to the artist and his work in this country. He says: The so-called literary tributes offered him in England are little but a tissue of jeers and sneers and taunts and lies, which, later, will only, as they have before, recoil upon their utterers; and few dare to admit the greatness of the man and artist. All hesitate, lest some day, sooner or later, if they do not hedge, the world might call them fools. They cannot realise the seriousness of Whistler. Because he was so serious, because he was so honest and strong, they think he must have been a fraud, and that they—it does not matter what happens to him!—will be made ridiculous if they praise. They cannot realise that he was as stern as he was great in his painting, his fighting, and his writing. "Some of us know," adds Mr. Pennell, "that no greater honour could come to us in this world than to find ourselves working or fighting or writing by his side."

It is, Mr Pennell goes on to remark, the fashion for writers to say that Rossetti was a painter, and for printers to say that Rossetti was a poet. But the future will acknowledge that Whistler was both. For, just as he knew how to paint and to etch because he knew the science and traditions of those arts, so he knew how to write because his writing was founded on the immortal works of the past. In painting and in writing, he carried on scientifically the great tradition, and this is all the great artist has ever done. Never was there less of an innovator, an iconoclast, or a sensationalist, though those are the mildest terms applied to him. He was the humble student of all time and all tradition, who used the knowledge of a lifetime in the service of his art. Whistler now sleeps near Hogarth. Had England appreciated these two artists, both would, Mr. Pennell thinks, have been buried in St. Paul's.

The military manœuvres have covered a good deal of the historic site of the battles of Newbury, which were fought in September 260 years ago. One night the defending army bivouacked on Greenham Common, within a mile of the town of Newbury, and planted their guns on "the Wash," on almost the exact spot where Falkland fell, and where a monument is erected to his memory. The old house used as a hospital by the Parliamentarians is still in existence and many another relic of the fierce struggle which took place in that day. The route taken by the defending forces of General French is exactly the same as that taken by King Charles when he marched from Newbury to Marlborough via Lambourn, with the difference that whilst Charles marched only 10,000 troops through the town, General French's brigades numbered over 20,000 men. The march of the cavalry on Monday from Petersfield to Greenham Common, a distance of over fifty miles, was something for the troops to be proud of, although it did not take many minutes when a halt was called for many of them to drop on the heather and go fast asleep. The long march of the Infantry on Wednesday from Kingsclere (where they were encamped on Tuesday night) to Shefford, where one of the principal engagements was fought on that day, seemed in no way to damp their ardour, for from early morn until nearly noon they came through the market-place of the old town with a swinging stride, some whistling, others singing, and all apparently in the best of health and spirits.

The present Ministerial resignations recall the fact that the late Marquess of Salisbury, who died on the 22nd on last month, was one of the three Ministers who left Lord Derby's Government in 1867. At a Cabinet Council, held on March 2 in that year, when Parliamentary reform was the burning question, a majority of Ministers consented to introduce a real and satisfactory Reform Bill; and in the evening three of the Ministers resigned—General Peel, War Secretary; Lord Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary; and Lord Cranborne (afterwards the Marquess of Salisbury), Secretary for India. Sir S. Northcote then succeeded Lord Salisbury at the India Office; the Duke of Buckingham succeeded Lord Carnarvon at the Colonial Office; and Sir J. Pakington succeeded General Peel at the War Office. Lord Salisbury was the last of the triplet who then resigned.

Not the least interesting of the many sideissues of the resignations in the Cabinet will be the attitude of the party at the possible re-election of the resigned members. Mr. Ritchie, for example, has resigned for a diametrically opposite reason to Mr. Chamberlain. If he seeks re-election at Croydon as an independent Conservative, what will be the issue?

No one who was in the House during the debate on the Budget could have doubted, as soon as Mr. Balfour's pamphlet was issued, that Mr. Ritchie must resign. I am a convinced Free Trader, he said, with the air of a challenge; but possibly it occurred to no one, when he went on to critise Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, that he and Mr. Chamberlain would resign simultaneously. Mr. Ritchie spoken then of the interests of the Empire. What a pity that he and some others could not go round the circle of the Empire, and have personal acquaintance with its wishes before deciding vital issues.

There should be a large attendance at the Leicester Galleries in Leicester-square when, a representative collection of the late Mr. Phil May's drawings will be on view. In addition to a selection of his pen and ink work which has appeared in "Punch," there is promised a number of sketches in colour and a political series, as yet unpublished. The exhibition will be visited not only by those admirers who are content merely to renew acquaintance with an inimitable touch, but by art students, who are told that Mr. May's work is the best object lesson to be found in one department of line drawing. In spite of the appearance of ease in his work, no artist was more thorough.

Much interesting and useful information relating to wreck statistics is contained in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, which is published to-day. It is shown that during 1902 the gross reduction in the effective mercantile marine of the world amounted to 872 vessels of 700,690 tons, excluding all vessels of less than 100 tons. Of the total 301 vessels of 408,363 tons were steamers, and 571 of 292,327 tons, sailing vessels. Apart from vessels broken up, &c., the United Kingdom steam tonnage lost during the year is below the average of the preceding 11 years by about 48,000 tons, while the tonnage owned has increased during that period by nearly 4½ million tons, or 56 per cent.

The percentage of losses sustained by the United Kigdom compares most favourably with those of other leading maritime countries. The merchant navies which exceed a total of 1,000,000 tons are those of the United Kingdom, the British Colonies, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, and Norway. Of these countries, the United Kingdom shows the smallest percentage of loss, viz, 1·46 of the vessels owned, Germany follows with 2·25 per cent, and Norway is the highest with 4·58 per cent.

A touch of thoroughly unconscious humour marks the final scene of the pelting of the French Premier at Marceilles. On the occasion in question two men threw tomatoes at M. Combes' carriage. They have now been convicted for six and three months' imprisonment respectively on three heads: assaulting the Minister in the exercise of his functions, resisting the police, and carrying prohibited arms. The final indictment has appealed to the French sense of humour. As only one of the two owned a pistol, it is the inevitable conclusion that tomatoes are on the list of prohibited weapons.

The question as to Mr. Ransome's continuance in the appointment of Consulting Architect to the Government of India will apparently have to be referred Home. Mr. Ransome was appointed last year by the Secretary of State for a term of five years, and it would therefore appear to be beyond the power of the Government of India to decide the question independently. The statement that Mr. Ransome may shortly be relinquishing his appointment must hence be regarded as being subject to the view which may be taken of the question by the India Office.

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

DURING this last London season several smart and distinguished women have worn long earings, among others, the Princess of Wales, Lady Lansdowne, Lady de Grey, Lady Henry Bentinck, and Baroness de Meyer. Creole earrings appeal to some of us, and the large, round, jewelled rings suit a dark, Carmen-like type of beauty. Mr. George Cornwallis West adopted this style of earrings, but only wore them when in evening dress. Mrs. Mackay, the American, has the finest black pearl earrings ever seen in London; they are said to have cost £10,000. During my wanderings among the London shops, I saw one or two pairs of earrings that greatly attracted me. One of these was a pair of rather long earrings formed of pear-shaped opals, each with a small but good brilliant as a stud at the top. Opals are the stones for October, and these ornaments would certainly make a charming present for a next month's birthday. Another pretty pair was of pear-shaped pink pearls, also with a diamond as the finishing touch. And yet another was in the Creole shape, made entirely in diamonds, and of a delicate flower-like workmanship. These were priced at £100.

A few women of doubtful taste have adopted the style of parti-coloured pairs of earrings, such as a pink and a white pearl, a pink and a yellow topaz, and so on. But this bizarre style will find no favour among the best-dressed ladies in Society. If earings are worn, the ears should always be pierced. The screw contrivance has been recommended for all it is worth; but it is painful, ugly, and also most insecure. However, pride—vulgar pride—may not fear to be pinched, and its earrings are probably of no great value. An economical woman would find a good pair of earings, a safe investment for her dress savings.

Lady Ridley has left London. She was Miss Alice Bromley-Devanport, and is sister to Lady Newton, and to Mr. William Bromley-Davenport, the well-known M.P. for the Macclesfield division of Cheshire. In 1882 she married Sir Edward Ridley, brother to Lord Ridley, Home Secratary in a former Government. Lady Ridley is a pleasant, pretty-looking woman, pale, with dark eyes and hair, a picturesque rather than a fashionable dresser, and with a youthful appearance that makes it difficult to believe in the existence of a son, who is now twenty years old. She is a clever, cultivated woman, and has written several fairly successful novels. The Bromley-Davenports are a talented family, and always well to the fore. Lady Newton is a charming actress, an admirable mimic, and possesses that rare gift in woman—a keen sense of humour. Both Mr. Bromley-Davenport and his younger brother act and sing in a very accomplished manner. At Capesthorne, the family place in Cheshire, can be seen the remains of a singular freak of nature. On Reedsmere, a fine piece of water in the grounds, is situated the famous floating island, about an acre in extent, which used to float over the mere, driven by the winds, the branches of the various trees growing on it acting perfectly the part of sails.

Mrs. Adair has left London for Glenveagh Castle, near Letterkenny, Donegal. She had been twice married. She was Miss Cornelia Wadsworth of New York, and in the far-off fifties married Colonel Ritchie of the United States Army. Her first married life was ofshort duration; and the year after widowhood she took as her second husband an Irishman, the late Mr. John Adair of Rathdaire, in Queen's County. He was a sportsman, a rider to hounds, and used to reside for a part of the year at Melton Mowbray. Her second period of married life lasted for nearly twenty years; and during that time Mrs. Adair had made for herself a recognised position in the best set in English Society. She became a widow for the second time in 1885, and since that date has had what may be termed a triumpal progress in the smart world of modern London. Young no longer, she still possesses a pleasing appearance, a fine figure, and an attractive voice and manner. Her grey hair is abundant, and rolled back from the face in a highly effective fashion.

Lady Brownlow, with her husband, has left town for the country. She was Lady Adelaide Talbot, daughter of the eighteenth Lord Shrewsbury, and is sister to the Dowager Lady Pembroke. Lady Brownlow is still a handsome woman, with much grace and dignity in his manner and appearance. She belongs to the most exclusive set in Society, is cultered and artistic, and holds herself rigidly aloof from the deeds and doings of the smart set. She wears fine jewels and dresses richly, but prefers gowns and ornaments of her own designing to the 'dernier cri' of Paris perfection. Her hair is worn parted in the middle, and drawn in simple bands from her face. She has no children, but is kind and helpful to young and pretty girls in Society. Lady Curzon of Kedleston, when Miss Mary Leiter, and Lady Lytton, when Miss Pamela Plowden, were often chaperoned by Lady Brownlow. Gardening is one of her fovourite pursuits, and the grounds and gardens at Belton, the family place in Lincolnshire, owe much to her taste and talents. Belton is said to have been the original of Chesney Wold in Dickens's Bleak House.

Lady Adelaide Colville has had a son. She was Lady Adelaide Meade, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Clanwilliam, and in December 1902, married the Hon. Stanley Colville, the sailor son of the late Lord Colvile. Lady Adelaide is rather tall, with brown hair and a pleasant, animated face. All the daughters of Lady Clanwilliam are talented women, and Lady Adelaide paints well and is musical. She and her sister, Lady Beatrice Meade, often played duets together on the piano and violoncelo respectively, and each has a good and well-trained singing voice. Mr. Stanley Colville is a man of forty-two, who has seen much of life at sea. He served in the Zulu War of 1879, the Egyptian Campaign, and the Dongola Expendition of 1896, when he was badly wounded. gothis captaincy, and his C.B. The wedding of Mr. Stanley and Lady Adelaide Colville was remarkable for the number of Royal personages who attended it, and for the beauty and value of their gifts. But the Clanwilliam family are high in fovour at Court.

Mrs. Henry Allhusen has had a little Girl. She was Miss Dorothy Stanley, daughter of Lady Jeune by her first marriage with Colonel the Hon. J. C. Stanley, son of a former Lord Stanley of Aderley. Mrs. Allhusen's marriage took place in 1896, and was one of the smartest weddings of the season. The young bride had a radiant beauty, and much wit and gaity; she was only seventeen and her marriage was celebrated before her presentation at Court—a rare social event, and a real triumph of attractiveness. The poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, then newly elected to his courtly office, wrote a sonnet in honour of the event, inscribed, "To Dorothy Stanley on her marriage." Mrs. Allhusen has much individuality of character, is clever, well-read, and of a large minded, charitable disposition. She cares little for dress and smart society, is seldom seen in London, and resides chiefly at her husband's beautiful place, Stoke Court, Buckinghamshire. Mr. Allhusen is young, rich, popular, and member for Central Hackney since 1900. Mrs. St. John Brodrick is Mrs. Allhusen's elder sister.

The autumn matrimonial season was inagurated by the marriage of Mr. Rupert Barrington, third son of Lord Barrington to Miss Mary Georgina Ferguson, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Ferguson of Pitfour, Aberdeenshire. The bride is a grand-daughter of Lord Bridport, who was attached to the late Queen Victoria's Court for sixty years. Her mother was a Woman of the Bedchamber and one of her aunts a Maid of Honour, so that loyalty and royalty run in the family. Circumstances prevented any member of the Royal Family from attending the bridal, but tokens of kindly remembrance were not lacking.

Colonel Ferguson and his daughter reached Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, in approved modern fashion, using a smart little motor landau of festive appearance. Miss Ferguson's dress was of soft muslin with a yoke and quaint fichu of old Limerick lace given by her mother. The Brussels lace veil was that worn by Mrs. Ferguson at her own wedding over forty years ago, and through its soft ivory folds a glimpse was secured of fair hair beautifully arranged, and bright blue eyes in a happy, pretty face. The bride is just the same age as Mr. Barrington. But looks considerably younger. Her train of silver tissue veiled in lace was poetically lovely. She carried a loose bunch of white roses, given by the bridegroom, and wore a magnificent diamond pendant

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THE English merchant, Howard, who was engaged in a barter trade with the inhabitants of the Admiralty Islands belonging to Germany, was secretly attacked by some of the savage tribes there and with the whole of his ship's crew, killed; the murderers then bored a hole in the vessel and let it run aground, previously seizing all the wares intended for exchange, and the guns with their cartridges. The punishment of these natives was entrusted to the "Mowe," a ship lying in the South Sea, in the Bismack Archipelago.

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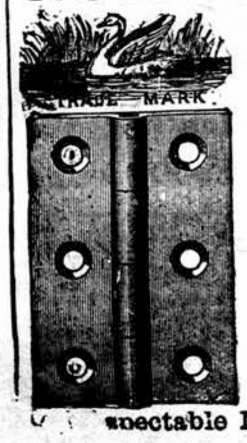

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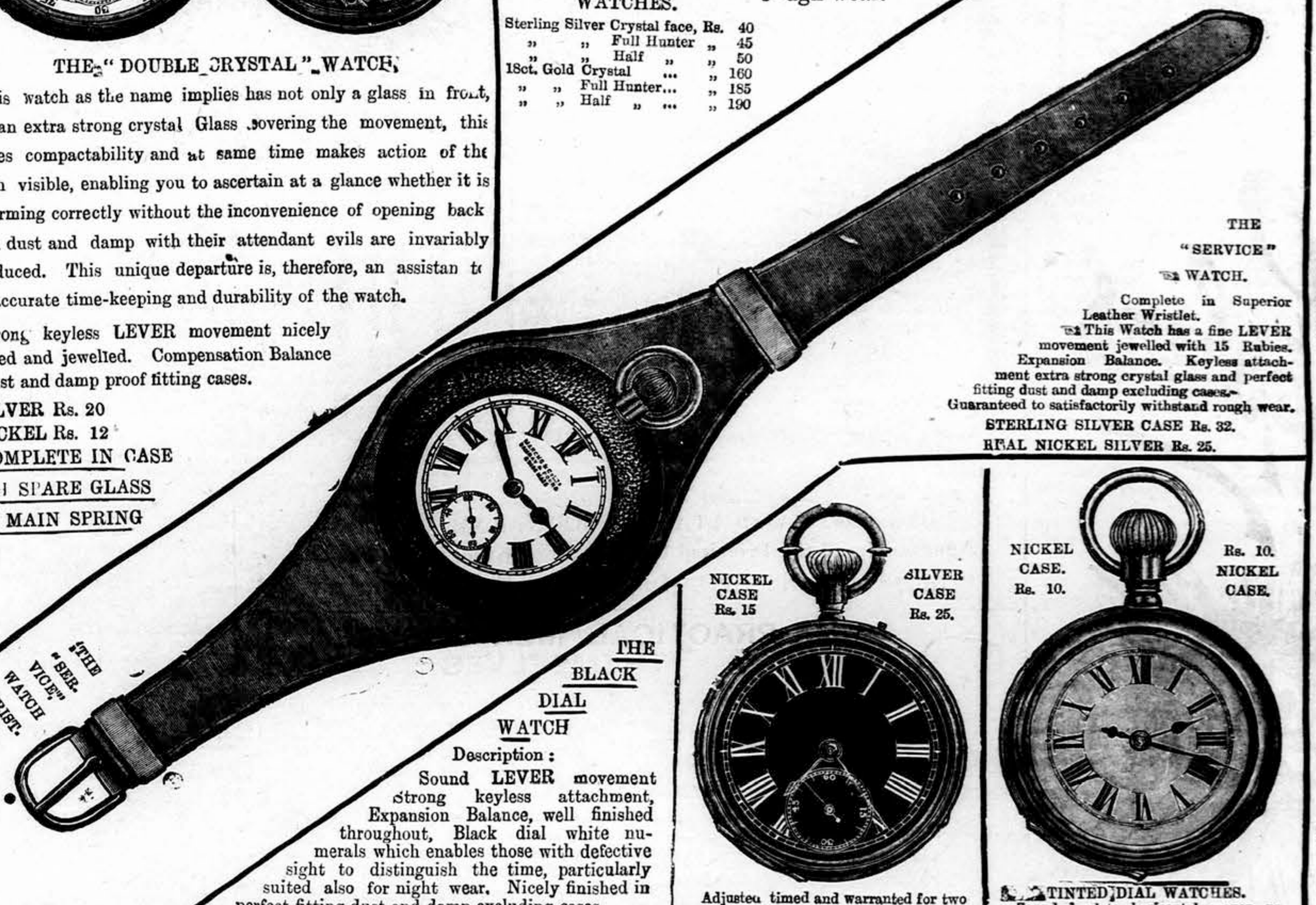
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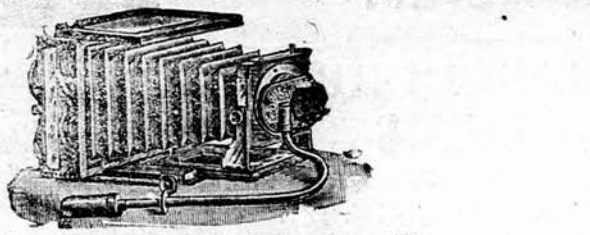

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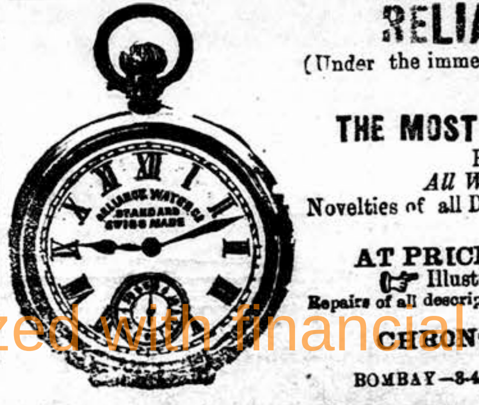

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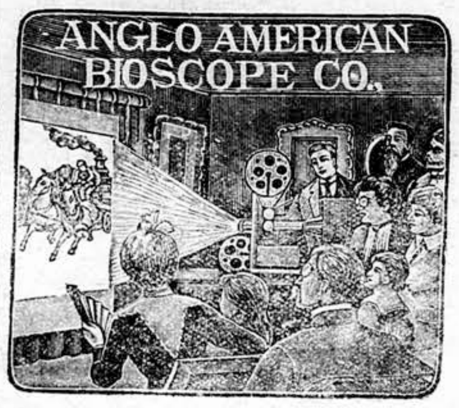
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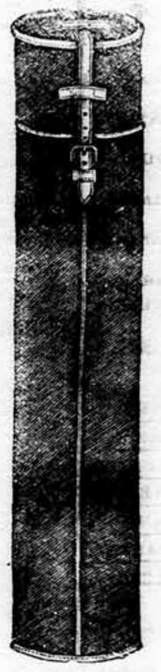

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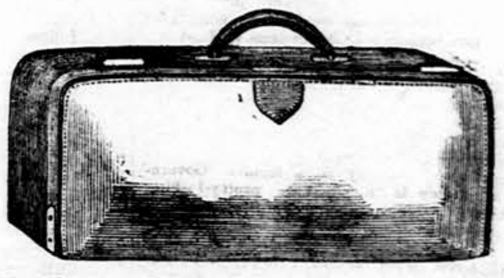

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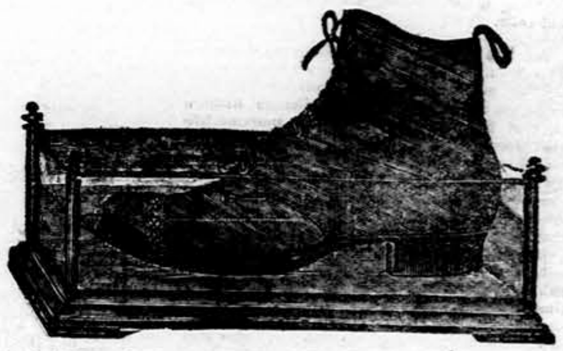

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